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TASS OBSERVER VIEWS SOVIET DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD030918 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 3 May 82

["For a Just 'Zero Option'" -- TASS headline; by TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 3 May, TASS -- We have more than once proposed the creation of nuclear-free zones, the liquidation in Europe of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. This would be a true "zero" option, and not the false one which is so often talked about in the West. One notion cannot be replaced with another in this case. It takes specific actions." This is what Leonid Brezhnev pointed out in his reply to the appeal adopted in Cambridge (Britain) by the participants in the second international congress "Physicians of the World for the Prevention of Nuclear War." In widely discussing and commenting on the Soviet leader's answer, the press media of various countries stress that the USSR has again demonstrated its goodwill to peace, its determination to deliver Europe and the whole world from the horrors of nuclear holocaust.

And this is really so. It is well-known that in examining the problem of a reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe as the key issue in the effort to prevent the threat of a world nuclear-missile war, the Soviet Union puts forward specific and far-reaching proposals: from a reduction by 66 percent of the nuclear arsenals of both sides existing in Europe and calculated for Europe to delivering the European Continent from all nuclear medium-range and tactical means. Trying to facilitate the attainment of a fair agreement on big cut in the nuclear means of both sides and wishing to set a good example, the Soviet leadership has taken a decision on a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR. Moreover, the USSR intends already this year, if there is no fresh sharpening of the international situation, to reduce on its initiative a certian number of its medium-range missiles.

Such is the USSR's principled peaceable line, but this problem is approached from different, directly opposite positions by the circles of the USA and NATO, which are staking not on strengthening peace, but on confrontation, are attempting to upset in their selfish interests the rough parity of forces, which has taken shape in Europe and the world. The American side evades a serious discussion to say nothing of a resolution of that problem and, attempting to lessen the attractiveness of the Soviet initiatives, continues putting forward and advocating its own so-called "zero option" for Europe. But what is the essence of this "option"? It, as the Soviet press has repeatedly pointed out, boils down to the proposal that the Soviet Union scrap its nuclear shield, while NATO is not going to beat the swords into ploughshares. In other words, an attempt is made to demand unilateral disarmament from the USSR. This is an unrealistic and, to be frank, an absurd stand!

Talks on such an important issue as the problem of nuclear arms cuts in Europe cannot be allowed to be used for the implementation of the plans for a build-up of nuclear weapons in the Western part of the continent to the detriment of the interest of European and international security. The Soviet Union is for a quest of such a settlement at the negotiating table so that nobody's security should be diminished and the level of military confrontation in Europe should reduce. Now it is up to the West.

PRAVDA REJECTS 'NUCLEAR BLACKMAIL' CHARGE

PM301311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 82 p 5

[S. Vishnevskiy "Rejoinder": "...Pot Calling the Kettle Black"]

[Text] Eugene Rostow, director of the American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, is making an original contribution to the numberous variations on the theme of the "Soviet military danger."

Recently addressing students of Yale University's law faculty, he declared: "The most serious of all nuclear threats is not the threat of nuclear war but the threat of nuclear blackmail." Rostow depicted for his audience a frightening scenario according to which the Soviet Union, by relying on its military "superiority," might impose on the United States "political coercion based on the threat of the use of nuclear weapons." And here Washington's "No 1 disarmer" leaped to the defense of his homeland. "We must be ready to prevent that!" -- he exclaimed.

Rostow, who has now headed for more than a year the department which tackles strategic arms problems, can hardly be unaware of the strictly defensive nature of the Soviet military doctrine which rules out preventive wars and the first-strike concept. And, of course, this responsible Washington figure certainly also knows that the Soviet Union has never blackmailed anyone with the threat of the use of military force, and still less that of nuclear weapons.

Why, then, did he need such a gross falsification? Obviously to divert the attention of the alarmed public away from the real danger emanating from the banks of the Potomac

Yale University students will certainly find in their rich library an innumerable quantity of documentary confirmation that since 1945 American strategists have regularly used nuclear blackmail in their foreign policy. Byrnes, who was secretary of state under President Truman, admitted that the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was "necessary" not so much to force Japan to surrender as to "make Russia more compliant in Europe." That was frontal nuclear blackmail. In an interview published a year ago in the INQUIRER magazine the competent military expert D. Ellsberg proved with facts in his hands that many U.S. presidents have used the nuclear blackmail method in the postwar period: Truman in 1950, Eisenhower in 1954 and 1958, Johnson in 1968 and Nixon in 1969. Do not the present U.S. administration's pronouncements on the possibility of inflicting a first nuclear strike smack of such blackmail?

No misinformation lectures will conceal these alarming facts. It is appropriate to remind Eugene Rostow, whose family once knew Russian, of this proverb: It is a case of the pot calling the kettle black.

APN DISPATCH ON U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS PRODUCTION

AU310857 [Editorial Report] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 30 March carries on page 3 an 1,200-word interview by V. Morozov, APN military observer, with Lt Gen Mikhail Kiryan, doctor of military sciences and "Soviet military expert," especially for the daily NARODNA ARMIYA.

The interview deals with the "noise recently raised by the Reagan administration about chemical weapons." Kiryan asserts that the "USSR has never used such weapons throughout its history" and that there is "no proof whatsoever" to confirm such U.S. allegations. Kiryan further states that the United States is using such weapons in Afghanistan, describing at length weapons found by Afghan Government authorities "unmistakably marked as made in the U.S." Kiryan adds that spreading of "propaganda lies" about alleged "Soviet chemical weapons" greatly facilitates the Reagan administration's efforts to "intensify rearmament."

Asked about U.S. chemical and biological weapons production, Kiryan refers to UN material, citing data on the development of such weapons in the United States. He describes "barbaric tests carried out in dozens of U.S. laboratories."

The third and last question asked by V. Morozov pertains to "U.S. Plans to use such weapons in future wars." Kiryan answers by stating that such weapons are intended for use all over the world and mentions the storage of chemical and biological weapons on the territories of NATO states such as the FRG and Great Britain.

Kiryan closes with the following statement: "Such are the facts showing that the United States is actively preparing for war using chemical and biological weapons."

IZVESTIYA REFUTES REAGAN ON 'SOVIET SUPERIORITY'

PM301327 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent M. Sturua: "Fasten Your Seatbelts, Congressmen"]

[Text] Washington -- At a recent session of the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee the chiefs of staff tried hard to prove to the senators that the $1.6 trillion which is being made available to the Pentagon over a 5-year period is not enough "to implement the military tasks announced by the administration" and that an extra $0.75 trillion is needed. Expressing the generals' common view, Defense Under Secretary Fred Ikle said that only then would Washington be able to "close the gap between the United States and the Soviet Union."

The senators were stunned by the astronomical sums that rained down on them. They obviously could not believe their ears. One of them, Senator Sam Nunn, a major authority on military matters, asked the chiefs of staff, one by one, the same question:

"So you maintain that even with the defense budget increase we already have, by the end of the 5-year period we will not have armed forces capable of giving a reasonable guarantee of security?"

And the military officials unanimously replied in the affirmative. What has happened? Why has the U.S. Armed Forces, whose commanders have always been so proud, become so helpless that even injections of many billions of dollars cannot put them on their feet, so to speak?

Here on the Potomac they say that these questions were answered by President Reagan at the press conference during which he said something which immediately became a sensation: "The Soviet Union has a definite margin of superiority."

What makes this utterance noteworthy? The fact that Reagan is the first U.S. president to openly and unequivocally declare the Soviet Union's military superiority. President Nixon preferred to talk about "nuclear sufficiency." President Ford would talk about "rough parity" and President Carter about "basic equivalence."

But does President Reagan's sensational utterance explain the equally sensational transformation in the views and assessments of the chiefs of staff? Only in the very limited sense that the generals and admirals are "testifying" in defense of their supreme commander-in-chief -- the president -- are backing up his thesis, even sacrificing the honor of the uniform to that end. However, the fact of the matter is that it is the truth, not the honor of the uniform that is being sacrificed.

The facts plainly refute the provocative talk about the phony "weakness" of the United States in the face of the equally phony "Soviet military threat." The U.S. Defense Department annual report for 1982 reads as follows: "Although the era of U.S. superiority is long gone, it has been replaced by parity, not weakness. The United States and the Soviet Union are approximately equal in the sphere of strategic nuclear might."

Secretary of Defense Weinberger: "We now have sufficient strategic might. There must be no mistake about this." Secretary of State Haig, general and former supreme commander-in-chief, NATO Armed Forces Europe: "The United States is very, very strong and sophisticated [sovershenny], especially in the strategic sphere." Allen, who recently resigned as presidential national security adviser: "The Soviet Union and the United States are equal in also all meaninful dimensions of military might." Gen D. Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff: "Today we have substantive strategic sufficiency."

Evidence of this kind, refuting Reagan's utterance, could easily be added to. One could quote -- for the umpteenth time -- the well-known rundown of the comparative might of Soviet and U.S. Armed Forces. The figures provide a definite answer: Talk about Soviet military superiority is a lie. This lie has, so to speak, a multipurpose nature and is meant, first, to validate a further cranking up of the arms race and, second, to lessen the influence of the recent Soviet peace initiatives on the international public.

NEWSWEEK magazine quotes a very noteworthy statement by "a White House adviser" concerning L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions and his reply to the PRAVDA correspondent: "This may cause massive disorientation in our defense programs. That is where the present danger lies." You can't put it more frankly than that! Apparently, the present danger lies not in the arms race, which is being whipped up by Washington, but in the peace-loving Soviet proposals geared to curbing it!

Finally, Washington needs the false arguments about "Soviet military superiority" to hold back the movement which is growing daily in the United States against the murderous nuclear madness -- the so-called referendums on "freezing" the overall military might of the United States and the USSR at the present level as the first step toward reduction of nuclear arsenals.

The "freeze" moment, to use a simile which is somewhat paradoxical in the present context, is spreading here faster than a forest fire. Its flames are already licking the steps of the Capitol, as is convincingly demonstrated by the resolution jointly submitted by Senator Kennedy, a Democrat, and Senator Hatfield, a Republican. Congressman Gore's resolution on a "modified freeze" and Senator Hart's proposal on talks to prevent an "accidental" nuclear war should be added to this.

The movement for a "freeze" originated as a defense reaction against the intensified playing with nuclear fire which American imperialism is indulging in. It is highly significant that the Pentagon's propaganda efforts are proving counterproductive and producing the opposite effect to that intended. In essence talk about the "Soviet military threat" only causes the American public to feel growing concern over the dangerous designs of the U.S. military-industrial complex. And talk about the "ordinariness" of nuclear conflict, its survivability and even victory in such a conflict -- talk which is so commonplace in Washington -- serves to further disturb people's consciousness and helps them not to "become accustomed to the unthinkable," but to fight against it.

In this respect what happened over T.K. Jones, U.S. assistant [as published] under secretary of defense for strategic and nuclear forces, is highly significant. Giving an interview to the Los Angeles TIMES, Jones tried to depict nuclear war as all but some kind of innocuous brawl. Jones's irresponsible statement caused a storm which thundered as far as Congress. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee demanded that Jones personally expound to it his views on the "innocuous" nature of nuclear war. The Pentagon did everything it could to prevent that meeting taking place. Instead of Jones, Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle was sent to the Capitol.

The legislators refused to listen to Perle. Only after the lapse of a few days and only after the Senate had threatened to subpoena him and bring him in by force under police escort did Jones appear before the committee -- though not alone, but accompanied by 30 experts and Perle again. He was extremely sparing of speech and tried to feign "incompetence," constantly resorting to the services of the expert generals.

The name of T.K. Jones appeared again in the Senate vigils on another matter. Hearings on the Kennedy-Hatfield resolution on a "freeze" were in progress in Room No 1114. Japanese victims of the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima now living in the United States were giving evidence. The details of the disaster which the speakers witnessed horrified the audience. One senator could not stand it, rose and made for the exit.

"The senators and congressmen should be tied to their chairs and made to listen!" Senator Paul Tsongas from Massachusetts noted indignantly. Then he added:

"Where is T.K. Jones? Why is he not among us to comment on these witnesses' evidence?"

Yes, those who try to minimize the dangers of a nuclear catastrophe avoid talking about its consequences. They try not to recall that there is in the world today a nuclear arsenal equivalent to 1 million of the bombs dropped on Hiroshima. In terms of "banal" TNT, that is 4 tons of explosive for every man, woman and child on earth. But the Pentagon knows no restraint. All that is not enough for it. The 25,000 nuclear warheads it posses are not enough for it. It plans to produce 17,000 more.

Edwin Meese, President Reagan's chief counsellor, the other day spoke of nuclear war as something "not very desirable." Is that all, Mr Meese?

E. Meese, rejecting out of hand the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe, likened it to the decision of a football referree who suddenly stops the match when one team is leading 50:0. Let us not resort here to statistical calculations which are generally known and which indicate the approximate equality of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact countries and NATO -- both conventional and nuclear. Let us dwell on the style of argument. The Reagan administration sees the problem of peace and war exclusively from the angle of confrontation. The nuclear arms race is turned into a football match which must necessarily be won. But in the "nuclear match," unlike a football match, there will be no victors or vanquished.

The Pentagon's "footballers" are now pushing their latest monstrous budget through Congress. They are also trying to tie the legislators to their chairs -- not with the real horror of Hiroshima, but with the imaginary "Soviet military threat." The "trainers" of the Pentagon team have a very simple, uniform tactical scheme. First spinechilling stories appear in the press about preparations allegedly under way in the Soviet Union for chemical and bacteriological warfare. The Congress is asked for additional new appropriations to increase chemical and bacteriological weapons. First, fables about Soviet "killer satellites," smacking of bad science fiction, appear in the press. Then Congress is asked for billions for the space military program. First the press is fed a "canard" from the CIA to the effect that the Soviet Union "has already created a new bomber of the B-1 type," then Congress is asked for astronomical sums for the construction of the real one and so forth.

And here is the result of all these "firsts" and "thens." The other day the armed services committees of the Senate and Congress approved by a large majority of Reagan's new budget for the arms race -- $263 billion for fiscal 1983. Evidently the ropes that bind these gentlemen to their seats in Congress are woven not from the memory of the victims of Hiroshima, but from the amnesia of the military-industrial complex.

ZORIN SEES GROWING U.S. ANTIWAR MOVEMENT

LD302142 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1938 GMT 29 Apr 82

[From the "Today in the World" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Despite the fact that the serious events around the Falkland Islands have pushed other topics off the front pages in the press, political processes occurring in the world have not come to a stop. There are many other events of primary interest. One such event is the rapidly growing antiwar movement in the United States, which reflects the massive demands for freezing the present level of nuclear weapons in the world as the first step toward preventing a nuclear war. In America they generally like to give high sounding and vivid names to events and phenomena, and the movement I am talking about has been named by its organizers "Ground Zero," which can be translated as the center of an explosion.

I think that this is very suitable, not only because it focuses the attention of the Americans on the problem of the horrible consequences of nuclear explosions but also because the movement we are talking about has become lately the epicenter of a political explosion in the United States -- an explosion because the political changes that have occurred and which are taking place these days in the United States have first of all come as suddenly as an explosion for the Washington authorities, and these changes, I think, have altered substantially in the shortest possible time and are altering the entire internal political situation in the country.

Several months ago, the Reagan administration took an unprecedented step in U.S. postwar history by making an upturn in the arms race one of the main trends in its activity, which actually met with hardly any noticable opposition from the American public or Congress; on the contrary, government requests for new military allocations submitted to the Congress chambers were not reduced but the American parliamentarians, on their own initiative, added new funds to be put at the disposal of the Pentagon.

Now, however, the situation has changed substantially. The crude and tough, deliberately tough, anti-Soviet rhetoric, the efforts to frighten the American public with the myth of the Soviet military threat, it must be admitted, had an effect at the beginning of the Reagan administration. An atmosphere of chauvinistic hysteria emerged in the United States and was carefully fanned and orchestrated by the authorities. The Washington leadership was particularly taken by surprise by the emergence in the country, in a very short time, in the last 1 1/2 to 2 months, of a mass antiwar movement which has taken into its orbit of millions of Americans from the most diverse strata of society at that. The suddenness of this sharp political turn for the leaders of the Reagan administration was so great that at first they did not give it any special importance and tried to claim it was all agitation by a group of people not representing American public opinion. Yet during the past few weeks, events on the American domestic political arena have developed so swiftly that the Washington leadership has had to change its tactics urgently.

The practice of not reacting to the growing antiwar movement or of waving it away has been replaced by attempts to take control of the movement by some means. In this connection, the actions of the Washington leaders recall an unsophisticated cowboy trick which was told me some time ago by herdsmen in charge of the countless herds of horses on the Texas prairies. If, the Texas cowboys said, a herd of horses has been suddenly frightened by something, and it goes out of control and starts stampeding, you must not attempt to stop it by barring its way. Experienced herdsmen act differently in such cases. They get on their horses and ride in front of the herd and try to make it turn in a circle. This race goes on until, exhausted, the herd slows down and then can be brought under control without much trouble. As far as can be judged it is precisely this tactic that the Washington political cowboys are trying to use now. One after another they come out with statements of sympathy for Americans worried over the growth of the nuclear threat, saying that in actual fact they fully share their concern and the aims which the latter set for themselves.

A few days ago, while talking to a group of journalists in the White House, President Reagan said the following: I would hope that the members of the "Ground Zero" movement understand that I sympathize with them with all my soul and heart, and with them I see the need to do something to reduce the possibility of a nuclear war.

Let us say plainly that this is a new tune for Washington leaders who, until very recently, willingly discussed the possibility of the so-called limited nuclear war and the permissibility of the so-called preemptive nuclear first strikes, and were not shy to state that there are things more important than peace.

However, the logic to which the head of the American state resorted immediately after he said that he sympathizes with the aims of the members of the antinuclear movement is indicative -- I shall quote the appropriate passage from notes taken during his last press conference; addressing members of the "Ground Zero" movement, President Reagan said: I shall ask them to think about the following. However sincere you are, however good your intentions, it is only by being in the president's post that you possess all the facts necessary for taking justified decisions about some kind of actions, and because of that, after assuring them that I sincerely share their feelings, I shall ask these people to trust us, and allow us to take all the measures which we consider necessary.

So without providing any arguments, limiting himself to vague references to something known only by him, and by him alone, the U.S. President demands that the Americans trust his word, stop their actions against the nuclear threat and give a free hand to the White House.

Let it be plainly said that this argument can only convince newborn babes. If the boss of the White House has facts with which he can justify the dangerous expansion of the arms race being conducted by Washington, why does he not share these facts with his voters? The answer to this question is quite apparent. There are no facts whatsoever justifying the militaristic fever in the White House. Quite simply they are trying to confuse the American public while at the same time offering reassurances about the adherence of the administration to the idea of stopping the nuclear arms race.

One may doubt the effectiveness of the new tactic of the Washington leadership. The antiwar movement, which is gaining great strength in the United States, did not come out of a vacuum. It was sudden only for those who took temporary facts for something permanent. Deceiving the public has never been a good policy, if only because it can produce a long-lasting effect, and this is precisely what the Washington hawks have to deal with now. There is hardly any doubt that in subsequent months the antiwar movement will continue to grow in the United States. The public is not a herd of horses that you can deceive by simple cowboy tricks. This is what the Washington leadership will have to become convinced of.

PRAVDA: AMERICANS CONCERNED ABOUT ARMS RACE

LD030636 Moscow TASS in English 0632 GMT 3 May 82

["America's Awakening Conscience" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 May, TASS -- "Over the 37 years after America became a nuclear power, never before have Americans been so alarmed at the crucial issue: What is in store for them in the spirals of the missile nuclear weapons race," PRAVDA's correspondent in New York Tomas Kolesnichenko writes in the newspaper today. The American cannot help thinking what is going to happen if the senseless stockpiling of arms fraught with a catastrophe of an unpredictable scale is not stopped? But the policy of the present U.S. administration pushes that country precisely to such a catastrophe, and the main feature of the New York spring of 1982 is the awakening in millions of Americans of alarm at the destiny of the world and mankind.

As if the scales have fallen from the eyes of America, it has seen itself in the mirror bristling up with missiles, armed to the teeth and has turned its back on it in horror. More than one and a half trillion dollars earmarked by the Reagan administration for the Pentagon have become in the mind of the public not only a financial and economic, but also a social and moral problem. The unrestrained and dangerous appetites of the militarists, the cultivation of mass destruction weapons have angered America and stirred it to action.

The PRAVDA correspondent writes on how the anti-war movement originated. This, Tomas Kolesnichenko writes, began in small towns of Vermont state where 159 town councils decided to demand from the administration an immediate "freeze" on military spendings, a halt to the arms race. Then they were joined by other towns and states -- Massachusetts, New Hampshire, South Dakota and Illinois. Seven hundred and fifty thousand people in California voted for putting the nuclear monster into a "freezer."

Then the turn of New York came. Mariam Frendlander and Carol Bellano, members of the city council, enlisted the support of their 14 colleagues and tabled at the council the so-called New York resolution. It says that the arms race and the use of nuclear weapons will bring death, sufferings and misfortune to people on an unprecedented scale. We must jointly put an end to the nuclear war threat, the resolution said.

INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS' ROUNDTABLE FOR 2 MAY

LD021538 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 2 May 82

["International Observers' Roundtable" program, presented by Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, all-union radio and television commentator, with international affairs journalists Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh and Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin]

[Text] [Levin] Hello, esteemed comrade listeners. All of us have been deeply impressed by the May Day festivities in the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries and by those powerful demonstrations which have already taken place in a whole number of capitalist states. May Day festivals are always linked with two big and, one could say, most important ideas -- namely, peace and labor. Indeed, I rather think that this year the sounding forth of the May Day festivities and the May Day demonstrations was particularly loud. As you are aware, the international situation is very tense indeed and the problems of defending peace and of halting the arms race have assumed particular significance. In this connection I should like to emphasize that in the Soviet Union, the May Day festivities took place under the slogans of confirming our country's love of peace, and of support for the peace program for the eighties which was drawn up by the 26th CPSU Congress.

[Shishlin] Incidentally, Viktor Nikolayevich, some critics of the Soviet Union at times attempt to discover a weakness of the Soviet standpoint by the fact, they say, that in the Soviet Union there have been no such mass antiwar demonstrations as have swept through the countries of West Europe, for instance, at Easter. But indeed, the whole of the May Day demonstration indisputably took place throughout the country under the slogan of peace. And I have not as yet mentioned the fact that the will of the Soviet people for peace -- unlike, unfortunately, the will of the working people of the capitalist states for this self-same peace -- is stored in concrete, practical actions by the Soviet state and the CPSU.

[Levin] Yes, indeed, because the will for peace of the Soviet people is being fulfilled by our government and our party. We have a unified stance, and this, of course, constitutes the fundamental difference. Incidentally, a very interesting peace march will be held in our country this year.

[Kobysh] One could say a great deal about this peace march and about the powerful antiwar movement which has generally developed in the West, including the United States. I should like to emphasize a few serious points. It seems to me that this May Day has been really special. Perhaps never as acutely before have people felt the threat of war and the real threat of nuclear danger, and perhaps never before has this feeling been so visibly transformed into energetic actions in order to counter this threat. There is something very optimistic in this.

U.S. Antiwar Sentiments

What has now begun in the United States, in the wake of West Europe and Japan, is very serious. I was in America recently and can say as an eyewitness that America is literally on the boil and gripped by the antiwar movement. It is moving horizontally, gripping one state after another and one town and county after another; and is also moving vertically, gripping various strata and classes of society. Not only trade union, youth, religious and women's organizations are joining in this movement, but also organizations which until now, if they have not been openly anticommunist and anti-Soviet, have at least refrained from any activity in defense of peace. These organizations too are now joining in this antiwar movement, and this is creating a very special situation in the U.S. ruling class at the present time.

[Shishlin] I should like to say in addition to what has been said -- and this is also highly symptomatic -- that although we are on the remote approaches to the presidential elections, one of the possible aspirants for the next occupancy of the White House, the former astronaut, Glenn, has been saying in his first range-finding speeches that the prime task now is to ratify the SALT II treaty and, in general, to return to normal talks with the Soviet Union on the problem of limiting and controlling the arms race.

[Levin] Also Edward Kennedy, one of the coauthors of a resolution on freezing nuclear armaments, is, in the assessments of experts, outstripping his possible rivals for nomination as presidential candidate by a ratio of three to two, and this is being regarded by observers as a direct result of the stance that he has adopted on matters of principle. And in these circumstances, the American administration is naturally not keeping aloof. Recently, scarcely a day has gone by without some prominent representative of the American administration making an extensive speech, and it seems to me that one's attention should be drawn particularly to the speech made by Haig, the US secretary of state, at the Chamber of Commerce.

[Kobysh] It was a very pretentious speech, in which Haig expounded the rather banal premise which American propaganda is developing and which forms the basis of American policy: namely that Soviet military power allegedly surpasses American military power, that the Warsaw Treaty is outstripping NATO in its rate of rearmament. This idea, which is rather well-worn now in terms of propaganda, was given a somewhat unusual form by Haig: He was, so to speak, sharing his reflections with his audience. But the conclusion which he reached was not banal: It puts one on one's guard. Haig said something new, to my mind. He said that in this situation we must not simply build up our military power and interpret reality anew, but also set out our priorities and formulate our policies anew. How does he formulate U.S. policies; what ideal does he envisage for them? Haig said in clear and direct language, as they say, that however well U.S.-USSR relations develop, the disgraceful situation must never be allowed to occur again....

[Levin interrupts] Disgraceful from his point of view.

[Kobysh] ...Yes, from his point of view -- a situation in which a rival becomes a party cooperating with the United States. In other words, he effectively fails to see a situation in the world in which the Soviet Union and the United States could cooperate: They must be in a state of constant rivalry, or, in other words, confrontation.

[Shishlin] Bitter confrontation.

[Kobysh] Yes, bitter confrontation in all areas.

[Shishlin] To go back to the marches, to May Day, and to those judgments which are being voiced about May Day, I think that all these marches -- and May Day is the most visible expression of the wave of public sentiment -- really represent a demand, a demand which is already influencing the political climate both in Europe and the United States; a political climate which is making it rather uncomfortable for politicians at the helm of state leadership who simply do not meet the requirements of the nuclear age, who are incapable of either restraint, or mutuality, to use the American phrase.

[Kobysh] And this is the source of the duplicity in the policies of the United States and many of its NATO allies: They are continuing along the arms race course, including the saturation of Western Europe with medium-range nuclear weapons. They are stoking up tension in every direction. The process of militarization is going ahead. But their vocabulary, their lexicon, is gaining a rich stock of new words. Whole departments and institutes have now been set up in the West and, above all, in America, specially to devise this new lexicon, which unfailingly includes the word "peace." You are quite right, Nikolay Vladimirovich.

The ruling echelon of America, as well as the other Western countries, the NATO countries, has sensed that to pursue to any effective degree a policy which does not employ these words currently amounts to pursuing it contrary to the innermost aspirations of the peoples. And there is also a process of playing up to this antiwar movement. In his latest speeches, President Reagan has been paying compliments to the antiwar movement which has developed in the United States. But we also know that subversive operations go hand in hand with the compliments. Special people are being planted in these organizations, and, on the one hand, everything is done to turn the movement against the Soviet Union, and, on the other hand, to undermine it and make it meaningless and empty.

[Levin] And in this context, certain West European allies of the United States are now noticeably somewhat more active, it seems to me, in supporting Reagan's concepts. For instance, in a recent interview to the American TIME magazine, Schmidt, the FRG chancellor, answering the question: what did you think of President Reagan's statement that the Soviet Union surpasses the United States in nuclear power? replied in the following way: I have no objections. Well, this statement evoked indignation even in the United States itself. The most important arms control specialists and the generals refuted Reagan's statement. Whereas Schmidt suddenly considered it necessary to give it his support in spite of the fact that numerous statements made by him confirm that equality does exist. And I think that one of the causes of the German Social Democratic Party congress resolution comes out in sharp contrast to this statement which Schmidt made. Once again, the resolution on questions of security and the arms race is far from being unequivocal. But there was one point in it which drew attention to itself -- and I believe deservedly. I shall read it out. It is literally one phrase: For a balance between East and West the French and British nuclear weapons should be taken into account.

This is precisely what has been repeatedly stated in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speeches: This is of fundamental significance for our security. The fact that this truth has now penetrated into the consciousness of the delegates to the Social Democratic Party congress is gratifying.

[Shishlin] It is already something.

[Levin] Yes, it is something, even though I would not start overestimating it.

[Shishlin] It would seem to me, in the first instance, that Schmidt's insistent emphasis on the fact that overall he does share the general concept of present-day American foreign policy, in all probability it represents a form of statesmanlike politeness rather than a reflection of the real state of affairs. This is because the West German chancellor of course has many reservations about the United States' mode of behavior not only on questions concerning the relations between West Europe and the United States but also on questions on how foreign policy should be conducted and toward what goals it should be oriented.

FRG Foreign Policy

In this connection I think that the recent visit by Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party Central Committee, to the Federal Republic of Germany and the meaningful and interesting talks which took place there between the Hungarian leader and the West German chancellor, were quite important.

For if we take a closer look, on a number of important aspects Schmidt does indeed solidarize with the foreign policy of the United States, but at the same time he is pursuing a line that in no way damages the fabric of peaceful cooperation between East and West. Moreover, in a number of instances West Germany is one of the first countries among the West European states to come out for a continuation of the dialogue. The present West German leadership's well-known formula to the effect that a dialogue is particularly indispensable at times of crisis is also backed up by certain practical steps.

This brings to mind Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit last fall to Bonn and naturally there is now a certain amount in common between that visit -- a visit of great significance -- and the present trip to the West German capital by Comrade Kadar.

Also of importance, it would seem to me, is the FRG Government's relatively strong stand with regard to its economic ties with the Soviet Union. The gas-for-pipes deal, for example, which is so vexing for Washington, did show in general that on questions of economic cooperation Bonn does pursue a relatively hard and consistent line, viewing it as a very important matter.

[Levin] By the way, Haig's speech in the American Chamber of Commerce, which we have already mentioned, was not only about the Soviet Union. It also dealt with the relations that the United States has with its allies and with the developing countries. And in the end it will in no way create the impression in Europe that Haig was counting on when he addressed a purely American public. In essence this speech expresses quite clearly the U.S. claim to be playing a leading role in the world. The allies-cum-partners are told: Cast aside the economic contradictions. And what is more, cast them aside not on the basis of some sort of accord but on the basis of capitulation to the demands of the United States of America.

[Kobysh] Behind these political demands and these dictates there is something very real which may be felt -- namely, the fact that the United States sees the West European countries and Japan, which are continuing their trade with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, as trade rivals, and it sees that these rivals are collecting points by trading with our states. As is well known, the situation within the American economy is now fairly serious and difficult. America's trade is itself giving rise to a very large number of alarming questions. Data have just been published showing that in the first quarter of this year the U.S. deficit in trade with Japan amounted to $5 billion -- a deficit of $5 billion in just 3 months. This, of course, can provide the impetus for any statement and for any dictates. This policy has economics behind it.

[Shishlin] You remember, Vitaliy Ivanovich, when all these innovations of the present American administration were made public, we reckoned that by fall dissatisfaction would begin to mount not so much among the middle class as among the poor of American society. Now in the spring of 1982 we are entitled to state that there is mounting dissatisfaction to American big business with these same Reaganomics. This is because American business is really running into very serious difficulties. The growth of Japanese-American differences and differences between West Europe and the United States are far from being all the symptoms of the complexities which are being experienced at the present time by the United States, if you like, in the world of capital and labor.

[Levin] Yes, and in these conditions, of course, the American administration is attempting to present itself in a beneficial light. Any deed which gives even the slightest pretext for whipping up an extensive propaganda campaign about its successes is used to the maximum. I have in mind on this occasion the fact that, in accordance with the Camp David deal, on 25 April Israeli forces withdrew from the remaining part of the Sinai Peninsula. This provided Washington with a pretext for at least verbally expressing tumultuous rejoicing over the fact that, allegedly, the U.S. peace efforts are bringing a result. But, you know, this peace is illusory, and the reality is very far removed from what Washington is now saying.

Middle East Situation

[Kobysh] In general, from the viewpoint of those goals that were set in Washington when the Camp David deal was being schemed this does look like a victory, but it seems to me, nevertheless, that it is a pyrrhic victory. Sinai has been returned to Egypt in a very strange form, whereby non-Egyptian forces are deployed there, and this territory has virtually lost all its sovereignty for Egypt.

To certain people in Washington this may seem a big benefit for American policy and perhaps for Israel, too. Altogether, if one views these matters on the grade scale, one certainly needs to pay attention to the fundamental factors, which are that this so-called victory has put a solution of all the explosive problems of the Near East still further back in time. I would say that it has added still more dynamite to this very dangerous area.

[Levin] This is, realistically speaking, shown and testified to by the statements of both the American and Israeli administrations. Reagan has given a commitment to ensure Israel's superiority both in quality and quantity of armaments -- that is, the United States is confirming its striving to keep the Israeli Army in a state that would give it superiority over its Arab neighbors. This indeed is no factor for peace. The second statement, which was made by a spokesman of the Israeli administration -- well, by Prime Minister Begin -- speaks clearly of the fact that Israel is adopting a course of consolidating its annexed territories. Here is a verbatim quotation from Prime Minister Begin. He said: Not a single further Israeli settlement will ever be evacuated, whether it be on the Golan Heights, in Judea and Samaria -- which is the name given to the West Bank -- or in the Gaza Strip. This means that Israel is thereby wishing to say: We have given back Sinai, but we do not want to give back anything more; we shall not make any further concessions -- as the Israelis regard them; everything has been accomplished.

But there remains first, the problem of the occupied territories, and, second, a no less and perhaps even more important problem is the problem of safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of the Arab people of Palestine.

[Shishlin] But there is yet another circumstance here, it would seem to me. The United States presumes it has hit upon the two key links in the entire Near East situation, the first being Israel, the second Egypt. And it is typical that out of all foreign states the United States should be giving the greatest amount of aid, that is military aid, to precisely these two countries, primarily to Israel and secondly to Egypt. But the Near East is not only Israel and Egypt.

[Levin] Especially when even Egypt is now stressing this.

[Shishlin] There are quite a few other states in the Near East. They too have their interests, national and just interests, and it is these national and just interests which are being trampled on by the entire Camp David process, thus rendering it an impracticable process, incapable of producing a truly just and all-embracing Near East settlement.

And this is why the idea put forward by the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty member-countries of holding an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all the interested parties -- a conference which would be called upon to eliminate the consequences of Israeli aggression and to reliably guarantee the security and sovereignty of all states and peoples living in that area, including the Arab people of Palestine -- has naturally not been extinguished as such by the passing of time. And this idea seems to make its appearance again and again, particularly in the light of the latest events, on the front of the international politics stage.

[Kobysh] We live in very complex and somewhat strange times, when problems whose existence was not even dreamed of a few days or weeks ago can suddenly arise. For example, who would have thought that the Falkland/Malvinas Islands would be the focus of world attention for a period lasting several weeks now. Everyone is talking about them and everyone is thinking only about them.

But I must say that in spite of the fact that this dramatic affair has attracted so much grave attention and evoked such passions, for myself -- and I don't know whether you, Viktor Nikolayevich, and you, Nikolay Vladimirovich, will agree with me -- I am very worried about what is now happening in the Near East. A very dangerous situation is taking shape over there now, it seems to me.

It has always been dangerous but now the situation has become explosive and I don't see how it can be solved by peaceful means in those conditions that are now being created by the policies of the United States and Israel. This is very, very alarming.

[Levin] Quite so and in all its actions Israel's policies confirm that your thoughts are justified. The Israeli Government solemnly declared, -- and I'm referring to events of a few days ago -- yes, on 25 April we shall withdraw from Sinai. But several hours later there is a base from which to strengthen its aggressive policies against its Arab neighbors. This is a very dangerous time. However often Washington utters the world "peace" in this connection, it will not acquire specific content. Life has demonstrated very convincingly that it is not enough to merely talk of peace. What is required is action -- specific and convincing action. An example of effective and peaceful policies is provided by the Soviet Union, and on the major question of limiting medium-range nuclear weapons, a question which stands at present on the top of the international agenda. The Soviet Union has been developing its position consistently since 1979. It has been putting it into practice. It has been talking not only of words but of deeds.

We have assumed a unilateral obligation to introduce and in fact we have already introduced a moratorium on the deployment of new means of delivering medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the Soviet Union. We have been talking about a definite reduction in the quantity of these carriers. That is, we are ready for action. But the West is not showing this readiness.

Social Problems in Britain, U.S.

In addition, the talk about peace conceals contrary aspirations and you were quite right to note the Falkland/Malvinas Islands crisis, Vitaliy Ivanovich. Even in Britain there are people today, in spite of the fact that the chauvinist fever there has had a strong effect on the minds of people -- a fact which should not be ignored -- whose voices may already be heard today. The DAILY MIRROR, for example, carried an article saying that unemployment is a more dangerous enemy than Argentina. And in fact Britain's unemployed totaled 3,007,726 in April

[Kobysh] and that is according to official statistics. There are actually more than that, of course.

[Levin] Of course. We should also add that Cambridge University experts -- and it would be rather difficult to suspect them of having any antigoverment bias, they are unquestionably bourgeois experts -- recently came to the conclusion on the basis of an in-depth analysis that the jobless total in Britian would rise to 4.5 million by 1990; and we get the impression that the Thatcher government is attempting to use this crisis over the Falkland Islands to deflect the attention of Britons from the most alarming problem of all. But this problem is today acquiring vast significance, and this problem is going out in to the streets during these May days, and for the working people of the capitalist countries, May Day, these festival of peace and labor, signifies above all the struggle for peace and the right to work.

[Kobysh] Viktor Nikolayevich, we started our program with the theme that it was a special May Day for a variety of reasons. It is also special in the sense that these social conflicts are coming more clearly to the fore this May Day than they have done in recent years. You say there are 3 million unemployed, even a little more, in Britain.

In the United States there are 10 million according to official statistics, 14 million according to the trade unions, and the real figure is even higher. In Detroit, a 58-percent jobless rate has been recorded among young blacks. I tell you, America has not seen anything like it since the great 1929-23 crisis. This is something extraordinary. It is not just the latest passing recession, of which Americans can remember a large number in the postwar years.

And the ruling class is attempting to tackle this situation by forcible methods. Instead of channeling funds into social spending now, instead of giving people jobs, money is being put into military spending. And when we speak of the antiwar movement in the United States we should bear in mind that this antiwar movement is directly teamed up with the movement against the government's economic policies. People are protesting against the nuclear danger, but at the same time they are protesting the fact that the U.S. military budget is now insane. The social protest is coinciding with the antiwar protest, which is creating a new and very interesting situation.

[Shishlin] Of course, I quite agree with what you said about the themes of peace and labor on May Day 1982 being particularly linked, particularly fused. There is also the theme -- to use the language of our Soviet policy -- of peaceful cooperation. On the basis of development of the process of detente, both political and military, it could naturally provide scope for both calmer and more stable relations between states, and for combining the efforts of many peoples to tackle the global problems which face mankind.

[Levin] Spring is always linked with special hope, it is a time of hope. And the people of the world today, this spring, are pinning all their aspirations on the consolidation of peace and the guarantee of the right to work for the unemployed of the capitalist countries, and they are waging a struggle to this end. And this struggle -- we are firmly convinced of this — will bring positive results.

With that, we come to the end of our program. Thank you for your attention, comrades, and all the best.

INTERNATIONAL LICENSING BODY MEETS IN MOSCOW

PM301547 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "To Develop Business Cooperation"]

[Text] A session of the executive committee of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property [IAPIP] -- an international nongovernmental organization dealing with questions of the protection of inventions, industrial patents and trademarks, the transfer of technology and the sale of licenses -- ended on 24 April at the Moscow International Trade Center. The IAPIP embraces representatives of business circles and specialists in 88 countries.

This is the first time that an IAPIP executive committee session has been held in a socialist country. This attests to recognition of the great contribution which the Soviet national group makes to the association's activity, IAPIP General Secretary R. Blum told a TASS correspondent. The Soviet delegation's activity within the association is constructive in nature and is aimed at expanding international business cooperation.

Great interest was aroused among the IAPIP executive committee session participants by a seminar conducted by Soviet specialists on the authorship certificate as a form of protecting inventions in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

LOS CONVENTION ADOPTED AFTER 7 YEARS OF TALKS

LD021106 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 2 May 82

[By TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash]

[Text] Moscow, 2 May, TASS -- After more than seven years of intensive talks representatives of more than 150 U.N. member-states have drawn up at their session in New York the first ever International Law of the Sea Convention. The convention is scheduled to be signed in an official ceremony in Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, in December this year. Under the agreement reached, it is to come into force a year after it is signed and ratified by 60 states.

This comprehensive international-legal document including more than 500 articles is called upon to become an important instrument for the development of equitable and fruitful cooperation for the use of the expanses of seas and their resources, an instrument for strengthening peace and law and order on seas and oceans. It will make it possible, in particular, to regulate the peaceful uses of the resources of the world oceans, including the development of their resources. The point at issue are above all nickel, cobalt, copper, tungsten, manganese and other valuable metals.

The agreements reached determine the boundaries of economic zones, where a tempestuous development of economic activity by various states is observed, the regime and borders of the continental shelf, stipulate the rules of navigation at sea and in the air, fishing on high seas and territorial waters.

It is absolutely obvious that the coming of this convention into force will contribute to the consolidation of peace and international security, strengthening of mutual understanding and cooperation between states with different socio-political systems.

Only four states voted against the convention, including the USA and its closest military-political ally Israel. Washington's negative stand has convincingly shown that the USA by no means strives for the development of equitable cooperation between states in the exploration and use of the expanses and resources of the world ocean. Behind Washington's attempts at sabotaging the convention are big American monopolies, which are pressing ahead for ensuring for them an exceptional "right" to uncontrolled exploitation of seabed.

They on the banks of the Potomac have apparently set themselves the aim of torpedoing at any cost any efforts by the world community aimed at the development of broad international cooperation. The imperial, hegemonistic course of the White House obviously totally fits into the framework of the present-day adventurist aggressive strategy of the USA in the world arena, a strategy whose aim is to aggravate international tensions and torpedo detente.

As far as the USSR's stand is concerned, in the opinion of our country, the conference has succeeded in drawing up a good draft convention albeit it does not fully take into consideration the interests of all states but at the same time is not in conflict with anybody's interests.

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The conference resolutely condemned the policy of U.S. ruling circles, which is aimed at perpetuating the American military presence in the Indian Ocean, and demanded the elimination of foreign military bases in the region and the implementation of the 1971 UN resolution "On Declaring the Indian Ocean a Zone of Peace."

The head of the Soviet delegation, M.A. Ibragimov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries, said in a talk with IZVESTIYA correspondent A. Ter-Grigoryan:

"The Delhi conference drew the attention of the broad world public to the dangerous situation which has arisen in the Indian Ocean region as a result of the adventurist actions of Washington's ruling circles. It will undoubtedly have a substantial influence on the situation in this part of the world, which is causing concern among all who are fighting to prevent a world catastrophe.

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Representatives of more than 50 countries and a number of prestigious international organizations exposed the two-faced approach of the present American administration, which on the one hand hypocritically declares its agreement with the ideas of the 1971 UN resolution 'On Declaring the Indian Ocean a Zone of Peace,' and on the other hand is intensively building up its military might in the region and extending its base on Diego Garcia Island. The United States has in essence created in the Indian Ocean a new region for forward-based forces for its own strategic nuclear facilities, which threaten the security of countries in the region and also the Soviet Union from the south.

"The conference took place in an atmosphere of sharp criticism of U.S. policy. American imperialism was exposed as the main culprit for the tension in the region. Washington's stance in the United Nations, which led to the wrecking of the international conference in Colombo on turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, which was planned for 1981, was also sharply criticized. Those present supported the decision of the 36th UN General Assembly Session on convening such a conference in Colombo in 1983. The conference documents highly assess the proposals on the mutual limitation of naval operations and the extension of confidence-building measures to sea and ocean areas put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress.

"The conference 'The Indian Ocean -- A Zone of Peace' adopted a declaration on the Indian Ocean, containing an appeal for all efforts to be made to convene an international forum in Colombo in 1983 and proposing that the UN special committee on the Indian Ocean hold a session in one of the countries in the region. The conference participants called on the second General Assembly special session on disarmament and also on the heads of state and government of nonaligned countries to increase their efforts to ensure that the Indian Ocean becomes a zone of peace and friendship among peoples. The Delhi conference demonstrated the increasing activeness of the Asian and African peoples in the struggle against the arms race and for peace.

"I would like to note the hospitality of the Indian people and government, which naturally did much to promote successful work by the conference."

U.S. PRESENCE IN 'PACIFIC COMMUNITY' EXAMINED

PM301205 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Yu. Kovalenko "International Review": "United States-ASEAN Escalation of the Dangerous 'Presence'"]

[Text] The period of "licking the wounds" sustained in the lost war against the peoples of Indochina has passed, and the "pendulum of U.S. interests" has again swung sharply in the direction of Southeast Asia. That is the conclusion drawn by U.S. political scientist (R. Feifer), a professor at the University of Michigan. A dominant feature of the eighties in general, the professor believes, will be active U.S. "involvement" in the affairs of the region.

The White House long since included on its list of ambitions this region with its population of 350 million, situated where the Indian and Pacific Oceans meet, the possessor of vast natural resources and a unlimited market of cheap manpower. And where U.S. imperialism has "interests" there have to be, from Washington's viewpoint, military bases, warships, aircraft, Marines and the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. In short, all that goes to make up what the Pentagon calls a "presence."

The recently published report by the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, entitled "The Military Position of the United States," paints an impressive picture of that "presence." It makes it clear that the Pentagon has 315,000 men under arms in the Pacific Ocean region, which includes Southeast Asia. Ships of the U.S. Navy are sailing its waters. They include 6 aircraft carriers, 14 cruisers, 72 destroyers, 39 submarines and more than 30 amphibious warfare ships. The report also contains a detailed rundown of U.S. air forces in the region. This massive arsenal is assembled there to create a militarist base for pursuing the U.S. "new policy" in Asia proclaimed by the Reagan administration, a policy which emphasizes combining the military, political and economic aspects.

Washington is not satisfied, however, merely to expand its armed forces in the region quantitatively. The question of a qualitative change has been raised, that is, turning them into an instrument for waging chemical and thermonuclear war. Adm R. Long, commander of U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific, addressed Congress recently and announced that preparation of chemical warfare is one of his armada's very important tasks. According to Long, the equiping of the navy and U.S. bases with cruise missiles bearing nuclear warheads will start in the near future. It is easy to see from these revelations that the White House intends to prepare the countries of the region for the role of new victims of the strategy of inhuman adventurism. New because it was there, in the Asian-Pacific region that the Pentagon once tested atomic (in Japan) and chemical (in Vietnam) weapons.

The escalation of U.S. military might has a full propaganda accompaniment. On the one hand, phony concern of the "national interests" of the countries of the region, and, on the other hand, the brandishing of the fictitious "Soviet peril," the military "interference by Moscow" which is allegedly being prepared and the "Vietnamese threat," of course. Every U.S. political or military figure who has visited the ASEAN countries recently -- Secretary of State A. Haig, H. Kissinger, former head of the diplomatic department, and R. Long, commander of U.S. armed forces in the Pacific -- chose to talk about the myth of "Soviet expansion." Not only are the aims of Soviet foreign policy being distorted, but attempts are being made to pit the Soviet Union and the ASEAN states against each other and to cause a deterioration of relations between them.

The U.S. "new policy" vis-a-vis Southeast Asia has as one of its basic aims the accelerated buildup of weapons supplies to the ASEAN states. It was recently announced that sales of U.S. weapons to Thailand are being increased by 25 percent and military supplies to the Philippines will constitute $300 million in the next few years. Overall, the Pentagon's military supplies to ASEAN countries will double by 1985.

In addition, Washington is doing its best to encourage the ASEAN countries to develop their military industries, it is demanding that they increase their military budgets and is pushing for joint maneuvers and "closer cooperation" in the military sphere. At the same time, Washington is looking for new bases in the countries of the region, airfields for the U.S. Air Force and ports for U.S. warships.

The efforts of the White House are not without consequences. According to figures published in the FINANCIAL TIMES, in the past 7 years the ASEAN members' outlay on armaments has more than doubled, and military expenditure has increased by 190 percent in Thailand, 96 percent in Malaysia, 96 percent in Singapore, 72 percent in Indonesia and 60 percent in the Philippines. There are reports that Singapore is becoming an important center for weapons and military equipment production in Southeast Asia. The Philippines is becoming an arms exporter. All this is bound to deepen the military complexion of ASEAN -- a regional organization set up to solve tasks of an economic and cultural character. And, in general, although not entirely, it accords with the tasks Washington has set itself for the future: the transformation of ASEAN into a military bloc. A bloc which, according to the White House plan, can later fit into the complex superbloc pyramid known as the "Pacific community." The proposal is that it will also include the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and South Korea, which are linked with one another by military agreements. There are also plans to make China a member of the "community."

In an attempt to force ASEAN into a military uniform, Washington harps on about ASEAN "solidarity" and "cohesion" in the face of an imaginary "external threat" and about the "unity" and "monolithic nature" of the organization. In this case, the United States needs ASEAN "solidarity" in order to counterpose the "Five" to the countries of Indochina, to impose confrontation on them and make them pull the chestnuts out of the fire of conflict situations in the interests of Beijing and Washington and in total conformity with the old colonial methods of setting "Asians" against "Asians."

It was for that purpose that ASEAN was forced to play an unseemly role in knocking together the Khmer reaction's "united front." It is for that reason that tension is being maintained and fueled in relations between ASEAN and the countres of Indochina.

Despite Washington's pressure, the leaders of the ASEAN states say that the association does not intend to become a military organization. "The United States must realize," Malayasian Foreign Minister M. Ghazali Bin Shafie noted, "that ASEAN will not become a military grouping. The history of Southeast Asia has demonstrated that militarist alliances of the old type do not guarantee peace and stability."

ASEAN is just as resolute in its opposition to the idea of setting up a "Pacific Community." Philippines President F. Marcos said that the ASEAN members must approach with great caution the kind of association in which they are given a secondary, dependent role. However, not only is Washington not abandoning the "community" concept, but it is prepared to resuscitate alliances which have already breathed their last. The United States is still talking about its "obligations to help Thailand" in accordance with the Manila Pact which originally led to the creation of SEATO. R. Solomon, formerly a National Security Council staffer and now working for the Rand Corporation, sees the need to set up a "forum" to deal with questions relating to the coordination of military cooperation between the United States and the ASEAN countries. To that end, he proposes, in particular, using the annual meetings of the ASEAN states' foreign ministers, which are attended by representatives from the United States, Japan and a number of other countries which are potential members of the "Pacific community."

Partnership with Beijing and Tokyo has a special place in U.S. policy vis-a-vis, Southeast Asia. "China," the aforementioned report entitled "The Military Position of the United States" candidly emphasizes, "is contributing to the attainment of U.S. global and regional goals." The well-known Philippine commentator Nestor Mata notes that the ASEAN countries are currently most alarmed by two factors: U.S. weapons supplies to Beijing and the militarization of Japan, which is assuming broad dimensions. The United States tries to reassure ASEAN by asserting that U.S.-Chinese rapprochment and the arming of China are not a danger to Southeast Asia and that Washington does not intend to play the "China card" in Asia to the detriment of the region's countries. However, U.S. assurances cannot create illusions. Attempts to turn ASEAN into a military alliance and to bury once and for all the idea of creating in Southeast Asia a zone of peace, cooperation and neutrality, free from any outside interference, are bound to cause concern in the camp of the "Five." Moreover, these countries, according to the magazine FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, have serious fears that U.S. policy may not only bring about a further escalation of tension in Asia but also lead to conflicts.

The demonstrations by the Philippine public as a mark of protest against U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger's arrival in Manila were a manifestation of these fears. The visit to the Philippines by the head of the U.S. military department, whose purpose was to strengthen the country's role in Washington's "global strategy," caused anxiety in other ASEAN countries, too. The Indonesian paper MERDEKA, describing C. Weinberger as an "agent of death," stresses: "It is no secret that the purpose of his visit to the Philippines is to insist on the deployment at U.S. bases of the notorious Rapid Deployment Force and, perhaps, of nuclear weapons in order to make them a more effective instrument in improving Washington's political will on the countries of Southeast Asia." The paper quite rightly says that these dangerous plans are hindering the establishment of an atmosphere of peace and security in the region.

The peoples of Southeast Asia sought the right to decide their own destiny, without outside interference, beneath the heavy yoke of colonialism and obtained it in a fierce struggle against the colonialists, against imperialist expansion and against aggressors of all stripes. A sincere desire to implement this right sounds loud and clear in the peace initiatives that are being put forward in the interests of peace and stability for Southeast Asia.

The proposals by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability and on normalizing relations with the ASEAN countries are solid, realistic and timely. A wide range of opportunities is opened up by the idea of concluding a mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force convention which was put foward by Mongolia. There was a resounding, positive response in the countries of the region to the proposal made at the 26th CPSU Congress on elaborating and applying confidence-building measures in the Far East and to the words of good will contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's reply to the Australian participants in the peace movement: "The Soviet Union is ever ready to resume the talks with the United States on limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean which were broken off again by the U.S. side and have not been resumed despite the agreement to do so reached at summit level in Vienna in 1979. I want to say that we do not see any obstacles to the extension of similar measures to the Pacific Ocean."

...Around 30 years ago the prominent Philippine public figure (Klaro Rekto) summed up the results of the Geneva conference on Indochina and wrote: "There will be no shortage of attempts in the future to sow discord among our countries by bribery and threats. As in the past we will again be pressed to participate in dangerous adventures.... They will demand that we seal with blood treaties and agreements relating to Asia concluded by Western countries without the knowledge and assent of the Asian peoples. But only Asia itself has the authority and function to decide Asia's destiny. In all cases where decisions affecting our destiny arise we -- the inhabitants of Asia -- must uphold our right, in the face of the Western power, and above all the United States, to have the final say. Only then will we taste the fruits of freedom and independence."

It is indeed for the peoples of Asia to have the final say. But Washington, assiduously swinging the "pendulum of U.S. interests" is very reluctant to realize this.

BRITISH DEFENSE MINISTRY ON 3 MAY ATTACK

LD030954 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] London, 3 May, TASS -- Britain's Defence Ministry said that British Lynx helicopters attacked and sank an Argentine patrol craft in the area of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands today.

TORPEDOING OF ARGENTINE CRUISER REPORTED

LD030738 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Britain is escalating hostilities in the South Atlantic. A British submarine yesterday torpedoed the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano, which was seriously damaged. On Saturday British aircraft and naval vessels bombed and shelled the Falkland/Malvinas Islands. The two airfields there were damaged. In the course of the fighting several British Harrier aircraft were shot down, and damage was inflicted on the aircraft carrier Hermes and a frigate of the naval task force. The Argentine forces also repelled all three attempts by the British to land marines from helicopters on the archipelago.

BRITISH AIRCRAFT LOST IN PORT STANLEY ATTACK

LD021020 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 May, TASS -- The Argentine garrison of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands has successfully repelled British air attacks on the administrative centre of the archipelago -- Puerto Argentino (former Port Stanley). In the course of yesterday, it is said in an official communique of the joint General Staff of the Argentine Armed Forces, the British aviation made six attacks on Puerto Argentino in an attempt to incapacitate the local airfield and supress anti-aircraft defences. As a result of the joint actions of the Argentine anti-aircraft defence and the air force, Britain lost yesterday three Harrier fighter-bombers and two combat helicopters. According to yet unconfirmed data another four Harriers were hit and fell into the sea. The Argentine military command also reports that one of the British aircraft carriers, probably the Hermes, was damaged. The Argentine planes put out of action a British frigate, that was taking part in the attack on Puerto Argentino together with other combat ships of this class that are armed with missiles. It was forced to leave the fighting zone. Anti-aircraft fire repulsed three British attempts to land troops by helicopter on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

As reported by the TELAM Argentine news agency, which has its correspondents on the archipelago, the British raid had inflicted "insignificant damage". In yesterday's fighting Argentina lost two planes (one was destroyed on the ground). The airfield in Puerto Argentino did not suffer. The fire that started at a fuel depot near the landing strip was quickly extinguished. Six men were wounded and are now in hospital.

The Argentine Embassy in Washington, FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY reports, has stated that five British Harrier planes were downed and two other were damaged during yesterday's fighting in the South Atlantic.

USSR DENIES SUBS SHADOWING BRITISH FLEET

CA031046 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] The Soviet Union has described as false, imperialistic and slanderous allegations from the Western press that two Soviet submarines were shadowing the British warships heading for the Falklands. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Leonid Ilichev said any submarines in the area were on routine exercises. He said his country was a peaceful nation which does not want war with other countries and that the duty of its army and submarines was to preserve peace and security for its people. The minister was speaking soon after visiting President Kaunda's former home in (Chilenge).

ARGENTINE REACTION TO RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Galtieri Addresses Nation

LD020824 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 May, TASS -- President Leopoldo Galtieri of Argentina has said that his country is firmly determined to repulse the aggression of Britain, which launched an armed attack against the administrative center of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. In his address to the nation he declared that the Thatcher government bears the whole responsibility for unleashing military actions in the southern Atlantic, which jeopardize peace not only in the Western Hemisphere but also all over the world.

The Argentine president has strongly condemned the United States, which not only refused to comply with the resolution passed at the Organization of American States by a majority vote in support of Argentina in its conflict with Britain, but has also openly sided with Britain in the latter's colonial ambitions. Leopoldo Galtieri stressed that colonialism is intolerable in this century, and pointed out that an overwhelming majority of Latin American countries had displayed solidarity witn Argentina. We have also the support of the developing states which have gone through the grim trials of the struggle against colonialism.

The president of Argentina stressed that his country is forced to repulse the aggression, but it will further strive for a search for a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

More Reservists Mobilized

LD020836 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 May, TASS -- The Argentine Government has announced the mobilisation of 100 thousand reservists from among the persons who had their term in military service in 1980. This is already the second call-up of reservists in Argentina since the start of the conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. Earlier an order on the mobilization of 100 thousand reservists, who had their term of service in the Argentine Armed Forces in 1981, was issued.

Costa Mendez, De Cuellar Meet

LD301816 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] New York, TASS -- The U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has received here the Argentinian Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez and held a talk with him on the question of the crisis around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. At a press conference following the meeting, N. Costa Mendez said that he had reiterated the viewpoint of Argentina regarding ways to settle the conflict. Argentina still strives for a peaceful settlement to the problem. It is prepared to comply with the Security Council Resolution 502 in its totality. Argentina consents to the participation in tackling the problem of any U.N. organ or the secretary-general.

The minister stressed that the basis for the negotiations to settle the conflict must be recognition of Argentina's sovereignty over the islands. This provision cannot be subject to bargaining.

AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN DISPUTE EXAMINED

U.S. Announces Sanctions

LD301724 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 30 Apr, TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig announced today that the United States will respond "positively" to Britain's request for "material support" and will impose economic "sanctions" against Argentina in connection with its position in the conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

Haig pointed out in a nationally televised statement that the United States will stop military deliveries to Argentina and granting of Export-Import Bank credits.

The AP agency, reporting on Haig's statement, stressed that it ended U.S. "public neutrality" in the Anglo-Argentine conflict.

According to a UPI report, the decision to impose "sanctions" against Argentina was taken on direct instructions from President Ronald Reagan.

Pym Reaction

LD302124 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] London, 30 Apr, TASS -- Britain's Foreign Secretary Francis Pym expressed satisfaction with the stand assumed by the USA in connection with the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. Speaking at a press conference in London he welcomed the military and economic sanctions against Argentina announced by President of the United States Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander Haig. He said that a new situation has emerged and that he is very glad that the United States decisively took the British side.

As is known, Washington from the very start vigorously supported its NATO partner, Britain, in its despute with Argentina. Today's statements by Ronald Reagan and Alexander Haig mean only that Washington has discarded the mask of a "mediator" between London and Buenos Aires, the role that it so far tried to play.

Francis Pym said that he will go to Washington for talks with Haig and then to the United Nations for Consultations.

Argentine Statement

LD011010 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 May, TASS -- The Argentine Government qualified as "unjustified" the United States decision to use "sanctions" against Argentina in its conflict with Britain. These "sanctions" provide for the discontinuation of American military shipments to Argentina, suspension of new credits and cancellation of guarantees for the purchase of foodstuffs by Argentina in the United States.

In its statement the Argentine Government calls attention to the fact that Washington has taken openly an anti-Argentine stand at a time when the British fleet, now in the conflict zone, is preparing for combat operations against Argentina. Such an attitude by the USA indicates that the American administration defies the decisions taken by the recent consultative conference of the foreign ministers of the Organisation of the American States of which the United States is a member.

Argentina emphatically condemns the position of the Conservative government of Margaret Thatcher which wants to reestablish the colonial status of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. The British Government, the statement says, is responsible for the fact that all efforts to settle the problem peacefully have failed.

If Britain goes ahead with its colonial aggression there will be nothing left for Argentina but to defend itself by using all means at its disposal. In this case both sides will have to shed blood and Britain will bear all the burden of responsibility for this, the statement says in conclusion.

Haig-Pym Talks

LD030912 Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 3 May 82

[By TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov]

[Text] Washington, 3 May, TASS -- British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym paid a one-day visit to Washington.

He had a number of meetings with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger to discuss Washington's support for London in its conflict with Argentina over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

Speaking to correspondents afterwards, F. Pym expressed appreciation to the U.S. Government for its support to Britain. He said there existed a number of ways by which Washington could help London to drive Argentina out of the Falklands. The foreign secretary did not elaborate but he made it clear that Britain hoped not only for diplomatic but also military support from the USA. Congressional circles do not rule out the possibility of the USA making available American means of communications as well as fuel for planes and ships to Britain.

During talks at the State Department, Francis Pym said, the two sides also discussed different possibilities for putting increased economic pressure on Argentina by the United States and Britain.

Among these "possibilities" the British foreign secretary mentioned tougher economic measures against Argentina than sanctions already announced by the United States. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, F. Pym said, assured him that he would consider the possibility of taking further steps.

Having secured Washington's full support, the British foreign secretary issued new threats against Argentina. He made it clear, the CBS television company reports, that London will pursue a very tough line with regard to that country and bring more pressure to bear on it.

As UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL said, the United States' support of Britain in the Anglo-Argentine crisis threatens to isolate Washington in most of Latin American countries. Many Latin Americans believe, UPI says, that Britain would not have started war, had it not been sure of American support.

SOLTAN COMMENTARY URGES PEACEFUL SOLUTION

LD012030 Moscow in English to North America 1900 GMT 1 May 82

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] Last week Britain announced a total blockade of the Falklands, including an air blockade. The Argentine Government was forced to take action in the face of this new act of aggression by London. The Thatcher government is trying to restore the status of a British colony to the Falklands by force, but the times when the sun never set on the British empire have long gone by.

Britain is threatening a Latin American country whose behavior is not to the liking of neocolonialists. The interests of international security are sacrificed to imperial ambitions. Britain and its allies discarded the mask of peacemakers and friends of the developing nations. The world community has now had a chance to see once again where the threat of war really comes from and what the objectives of Atlantic solidarity really are.

Since the start of the conflict the United States and other NATO countries have sided with Britain. State Secretary Haig's shuttle diplomacy was aimed at preventing the decolonization of the Falklands provided for by a series of United Nations resolutions. An administration spokesman has said bluntly that the United States does not consider binding the resolution adopted by a majority vote at the session of the Organization of American States. The resolution calls on Britain to immediately put an end to armed action. It calls for a peaceful settlement of the conflict and underlines Argentina's sovereign right to the islands; it condemns the economic sanctions adopted against Argentina by the Common Market countries.

President Reagan, too, has introduced sanctions against the Argentines. He said that the United States is no longer neutral in the conflict over the Falklands. Relying on such mighty support, London has immediately gone over from threats to aggressive acts. The Defense Ministry has officially announced that Harrier aircraft of the British expeditionary corps bombed on Saturday the airport of Port Stanley, the administrative center of the archipelago.

The forthcoming session of the NATO defense ministers is expected to discuss the issue of extending military assistance to Britain. The NATO alliance is assuming the role of a defender of neocolonialists and is trying to extend the sphere of its aggressive activity beyond the confines of the North Atlantic.

The Soviet Union has condemned Britain's bellicose moves. The Falklands' crisis must be solved by peaceful means on the basis of the United Nations resolution on decolonization. Attempts to restore the colonial status to the islands by force run counter to these resolutions and create a threat to world peace and security.

MUSIN ON EIGHTH CCP CONGRESS, PRL-USSR RELATIONS

OW300729 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Musin commentary: "The Eighth CCP Congress and Soviet-Chinese Relations" -- 16th in series entitled "Fragments in the History of Soviet-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] In reviewing history the Maoists have, as usual, ignored mentioning the resolution of the Eighth CCP Congress. However, this situation has changed a little recently. The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" adopted at the sixth CCP plenary session in 1981 included an assessment on the Eighth CCP Congress by focusing attention on the conclusions of the Eighth CCP Congress and at the same time it made no mention of the conclusion reached by the Eighth CCP Congress on Soviet-Chinese relations.

Soviet-Chinese relations have been and are of great significance to China's socialist construction in the past and at present. The Eighth CCP Congress summed up the experience of the revolutionary struggle, charted the road for China's social development and reached a most fundamental conclusion: China cannot build socialism without the support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The Chinese revolution was regarded as a part of the world revolutionary movement from the very beginning and its development became a most important factor contributing to the victory of the Chinese people's revolution. In building socialism, the Chinese people have always relied on the support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and on the cooperation with them in economic and cultural construction as well as in implementing foreign policies for the common goal.

China's first 5-year plan (1953-57) for national economic development was carried out smoothly and the socialist production relations in the urban and rural areas were consolidated due to the overall political and economic development and other contacts between China and other socialist countries. At the Eighth CCP Congress all this also helped decide China's foreign policy, aimed at developing friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

In his political report to the Eighth CCP Congress Liu Shaoqi said: The power and unity of socialist countries have provided the most favorable international condition for our country to engage in socialist construction. The report also emphasized: Our socialist cause cannot triumph without the great internationalist unity of the proletariat of all countries and without the support of internationalist revolutionary forces, without which we cannot consolidate the victory even if it is won. The report pointed out: The unity and friendship betwen China and the great Soviet Union and other socialist countries are indestructible and everlasting.

Zhou Enlai, in his report to the Eighth CCP Congress, also stressed the strengthening of unity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries by citing a host of facts. He said: The Sino-Soviet relations of cooperation and mutual assistance are built on unbreakable Soviet-Chinese friendship. Zhou Enlai said: Soviet aid has helped China surmount tremendous hardships and pushed China's socialist construction forward at higher speed. Chna received enormous, sincere aid from the Soviet Union in all fields. The future of China's domestic and foreign policies hinges on strengthening the unity between China and the socialist communities, on further developing Sino-Soviet friendship and relations and on learning from the Soviet experience in socialist construction.

Zhou Enlai continued in his report to the Eighth CCP Congress: The Soviet Union and other people's democracies will continue to provide large-scale fraternal aid to China during the next 5-year plan period, especially aid to help those large enterprises that the Soviet Union and other people's democracies helped us design and equip to lay the groundwork for China's socialist industrialization.

Documents of the Eight CCP Congress reflected the importance of cooperation with and mutual assistance from the various countries in the socialist system. The work of the CCP congress was carried out under the banner of unity of the socialist forces in the world and in an atmosphere of unbreakable Soviet-Chinese friendship.

Representatives of more than 50 communist and workers' parties also emphasized these points in their speeches at the Eighth CCP Congress. During the preparatory stage and the convocation of the Eighth CCP Congress not a single objection was raised against strengthening Soviet-Chinese friendship and relations laid out in the foreign policy put forth at the Eighth CCP Congress.

In his opening speech at the Eighth CCP Congress, Mao Zedong said: We do not feel isolated as we receive aid from a great ally, the Soviet Union, and from other fraternal countries. We also have the support of all fraternal parties and sympathizers the world over. Very few people at that time realized that Mao Zedong was not telling the truth. He was in fact the one who opposed friendship with the Soviet Union. Very realistically, the prospect of quickly turning China into a big socialist industrialized country remained dim at that time. A most important reason was that the Mao Zedong clique had ignored the Soviet experience and the Soviet-Chinese friendship that the Chinese communists had so gratefully spoken about at the Eighth CCP Congress.

TRUD VIEWS TIES WITH 'REACTIONARY' REGIMES

LD250916 Moscow TASS in English 0848 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 25 Apr, TASS -- Paying lip service to its readiness to support the national liberation movement, Beijing in actual fact teams up with imperialist circles and maintains contacts with certain reactionary regimes, the newspaper TRUD writes today.

China directs subversive activities of different separatist gangs operating in India, which constitute a threat to security and territorial integrity of that country. Chinese instructors train Afghan bandits. China supplies weapons to them which they use to murder civilians. Beijing funds pro-Maoist groupings in Malaysia, Burma, the Philippines and other Southeast Asian nations.

Such actions, the paper writes, have nothing in common with the interests of international security and are at a basic variance with the principles and norms of socialist foreign policy.

TRUD cites facts shedding light on Beijing's contacts with the reactionary regimes of Seoul, Chile and South Africa. The paper writes that before the facist coup in Chile Beijing refrained from granting aid to it in any way. By contrast, after the blood-shedding putsch Beijing readily responded to the call of the junta ringleaders for material and political support.

The paper recalls that the Beijing leadership shows an increasing interest in contacts with South Africa. The matter at hand is, above all, commerce. In the past two years goods exchange between China and South Africa increased ten-fold. According to the foreign press, the volume of strategic raw materials, including nickel, copper, chromium and tin, bought by China in South Africa also sharply increased. At the same time Chinese export to South Africa is growing as well. In 1980 it topped 20 million dollars.

DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG ANSWERS BREZHNEV MESSAGE

LD011450 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 May, TASS -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea, president of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, has expressed appreciation to Leonid Brezhnev for his cordial congratulations on the occasion of the reelection of Kim Il-song as president of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. "I take this occasion to express confidence that relations of friendship and cooperation between the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will continue to develop well and I wish you success in your further work."

USTINOV GREETS DPRK COUNTERPART O CHIN-U

PM301309 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army General O Chin-u, DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself I congratulate you and all servicemen of the DPRK on the 50th anniversary of the Korean People's Army. Soviet servicemen welcome the achievements of the Korean People's Army personnel in strengthening the army's combat might and express solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the country's unification on a democratic basis. I wish the Korean People's Army servicemen new successes in combat and political training for the benefit of the consolidation of the DPRK's defense capability.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR

BREZHNEV, HIROHITO JAPAN NATIONAL DAY MESSAGES

LD301318 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 30 Apr, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev sent to the Emperior of Japan Hirohito a message, conveying to him on the occasion of the national day of the country congratulations and the best of wishes, and also wished well-being to the people of Japan. I should like to express the hope, the message runs, that the relations between our two countries will develop on the basis of goodneighbourliness and cooperation, in the interests of ensuring peace and security in Asia and the whole world. In his reply message Emperor of Japan Hirohito expressed gratitude for the warm congratulations.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES JAPANESE ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

OW291441 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Masuo Takashima presented his credentials to Kuznetsov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, in the Kremlin on 28 April. He was accompanied by members of his embassy staff. Present on the occasion onthe Soviet side were: Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet; Firyubin, deputy foreign minister; Vysotin, chief of the International Relations Department of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet; Nikiforov and Soloviyev, department directors of the Foreign Ministry; and other officials. Following presentation of the credentials and an exchange of greetings First Deputy Chairman Kuznetsov and Ambassador Takashima held talks during which Secretary Georgadze and Deputy Foreign Minister Firyubin were present.

SRI LANKA FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS UZBEK SSR

GF011801 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs of Sri Lanka, Abdul Carder Shahul Hameed, who is currently visiting the Soviet Union, has arrived in the Uzbek SSR. The high-ranking guest and his entourage, who arrived from a friendly country, were present at Lenin Square in Tashkent on 1 May. Standing together with the [word indistinct] at the square, they watched the rally of the Uzbek capital's workers on the occasion of 1 May.

Meanwhile, talks were held between Narmakhonmadi Khudayberdyyev, the chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers Presidium, and Foreign Minister Abdul Carder Shahul Hameed today.

PRAVDA VIEWS PAKISTANI-INDIAN KASHMIR DISPUTE

PM301335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 82 p 5

[Aleksey Chestnov "Commentator's Column": "Showing Concern"]

[Text] The Indian Foreign Ministry has stated that the regions of Gilgit, Skardu and Hunza, which are in the Pakistani-occupied part of Jammu and Kashmir State, are an inalienable part of Indian territory. The need for this statement arose when Pakistani President Ziaul Haq announced the annexation of these three Indian regions and a refusal to discuss the "Kashmir question" with India.

Islamabad's hostile new action has aroused the justified anxiety of the Indian Government and people for many reasons. First, there is the problem of Kashmir, part of which Pakistan snatched by force of arms from India in 1947 and which Islamabad has used on two occasions, in 1965 and 1971, to impose armed conflicts on India with the aim of the total seizure of this Indian state. From time to time demands are heard in Pakistan for Kashmir's "liberation." Second, reports have appeared in the Indian press recently on a considerable concentration of Pakistani forces -- over 350,000 -- in regions adjacent to the Indian border -- from Jammu and Kashmir State in the north to Gujarat State in the south -- and on border provocations committed with increased frequency by Pakistani forces.

Pakistan's latest demarche on the "Kashmir question" has further intensified India's doubts about the sincerity of the Pakistani leaders' declarations concerning their desire to develop friendly relations with India and to conclude a nonaggression pact with it. The fact is that in keeping with the 1972 Simla agreement which governs relations between the two countries, the "Kashmir question" should be resolved solely on a bilateral basis.

Islamabad's proposal to conclude a nonaggression pact with India, the newspaper PATRIOT comments on the Pakistani leader's statement, is, to all appearances, aimed merely at diverting attention from the expanding Pakistani-U.S. military cooperation which is leading to a worsening of the situation in the region.

As for India, it is pursuing an honest and consistent policy toward Pakistan. As Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi stated recently, the conviction reigns both within and outside the country's Parliament that friendly relations should be established between the two countries.

It is quite obvious that it is only on such a reasonable basis that questions of relations between the two countries can be successfully resolved. The ball is thus in Pakistan's court.

IZVESTIYA MARKS DRA REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

PM301415 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Svetozarov article under the rubric "Fourth Anniversary of the Afghan Revolution": "Years of Struggle and Creation"]

[Text] The DRA, together with its friends, is marking the fourth anniversary of the national-democratic, anti-imperialist revolution. April 1978 has gone down in the Afghan people's history as the start of the sharp turn from medieval backwardness to social progress. The emergence of the country's democratic forces into the foreground of history was no accident. The April Revolution was the natural result of the objective contradictions which had matured within Afghan society between the class-egotistical, self-seeking interests of the ruling handful of feudal landowners and the real requirements of social development.

Statistics show what Afghanistan was like in the late seventies. Only 1 in 10 Afghans could read and write, and child mortality was 50 percent. National income per capita was no more than $160 a year -- one of the lowest figures in the world. Living conditions for the majority of Afghans were the same as a century ago.

The historically inevitable breakthrough in the Afghans' destiny did not come of its own accord, but was possible thanks to selfless, purposeful activity among the masses by the PDPA, which led the revolution. The party proclaimed a program of radical transformations. Their essence was formulated at the recent nationwide party conference by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council. "We are guided by a clear, simple goal -- to make our people happy and our motherland prosperous."

The first steps undertaken by the PDPA and the government tend towards this goal. A land and water reform is underway. In the first stage about 300,000 peasant families have received plots of land free from the excess land confiscated from landowners. Planned measures are being implemented to improve material and social conditions for workers and employees. For the first time, mass, really democratic trade unions have been created. Hundreds of classes for the elimination of illiteracy have been opened. In the new academic year, which began 22 March, more than 80 percent of school-age children took their seats at school desks.

Successes in the social and cultural spheres are backed up by economic successes. Last year alone 17 new enterprises were commissioned, agricultural output increased and GNP rose.

A most important domestic political event was the nationwide party conference held in March this year, which approved the PDPA program of actions and outlined concrete tasks for further strengthening the party and extending its ties with the people. The delegates' speeches and the documents adopted at the conference convincingly refute the fabrication spread by Afghanistan's enemies about the "social vacuum" which allegedly surrounds the PDPA. There is not and cannot be a "vacuum" around a party whose activity is subordinated to the interests of the people's masses and directed toward freeing the working people from poverty, lack of rights and oppression. One proof of this is the numerous rallies and meetings of Afghan working people in support of the PDPA conference's decisions.

In implementing the general democratic tasks put forward by the April Revolution there are considerable difficulties to be overcome. Some of them are objective. Former regimes left a harsh legacy: a low level of development of production forces, surviving prefeudal and semifeudal institutions, a close mesh of class and national and tribal contradictions, and a poorly differentiated social structure.

However, the main difficulty lies elsewhere -- in the undeclared war which the forces of imperialism and international reaction are waging against the DRA. This is a real war. There is no other way to describe such aggressive acts as equipping armed formations and sending them into a sovereign state's territory with the aim of undermining and overthrowing the system existing there.

The involvement of the United States, Pakistan and certain other countries in this aggression is well known. It has long been established and confirmed in documentary form by facts and evidence. Bandits who have surrendered to the authorities have spoken of the organizing, guiding role of foreign special services and military departments. The ringleaders of the Afghan basmaks themselves advertise their close ties with leading circles in Western states and certain states among Afghanistan's neighbors. There is no lack of generous promises and panegyrics of feigned rapture showered on the so-called "freedom fighters" by very responsible figures in Washington and a number of other capitals.

These "fighters'" crimes on Afghan soil are doing perceptible damage to the national economy. Material assets are being destroyed. In some provinces established economic ties have been disrupted, the operation of transport has been made more difficult and there are interruptions in the shipment of raw materials, food and goods. It is above all the peaceful inhabitants of cities and villages who suffer as a result. So it is not surprising that the population gives the authorities active assistance in rebuffing the bandits. With the ground slipping away from beneath their feet, many counterrevolutionary groups degenerate into common criminal gangs: They rob and pillage where they can. And that incurs still greater hatred from the population.

Who are these individuals into whose hands weapons are thrust, who are taught to destry, kill and commit acts of violence? Here are portraits of two bandits who were introduced to Afghan television viewers 2 months ago. Mohammad (Yar): He underwent special training by American and Chinese instructors in a military camp in Pakistan. Crossing the Afghan border, he specialized in setting fire to schools and destroying transport communications. Another "fighter," Sayyed 'Abdol (Salam), before joining a gang, earned his living by theft. He continued to do so as a member of a terrorist group. He took part in robbing several stores and in killings.

These pillaging "heroes" are well matched by many of their "leaders." The moral, or rather, amoral makeup of figures like (Geylani), (Rabbani) and others has been reported repeatedly in our own press and abroad. But not all the basmak ringleaders are born criminals. There are among them embittered, irreconcilable class enemies of the new Afghanistan; like the notorious (Modzhaddadi). These people, who were once big landowners rolling in money and controlling thousands of lives, now have nothing to lose. They will stop at no crime if only they can regain their lost privileges and power, if only they can once again acquire might and influence.

On the whole the aspirations of the Afghan counterrevolution coincide with its foreign patrons' interests. But a simple return to the past would not suit imperialism. The mere restoration of the former system is not enough for it. The inspirers of the undeclared war would like to turn Afghanistan into an open bridgehead for subversive operations against the USSR and the region's national liberation movements, into one more strong point for an aggressive imperialist strategy in the East.

Despite all the efforts of Afghanistan's enemies, the revolutionary process is developing. Attempts to halt that process and reverse it are doomed to failure. The DRA party and government are fully determined to continue and deepen the transformations, and they are optimistic about the country's future.

The revolution's social base is widening. The national fatherland front, created last year, has united healthy national patriotic forces in its ranks.

The Afghan Revolution also enjoys support in the international arena. On the basis of the USSR's effective internationalist assistance in defending and strengthening its revolutionary gains the DRA is successfully developing multifaceted ties with the other socialist community countries and with many developing states. Attempts by imperialism and reaction to isolate Revolutionary Afghanistan from the world community have failed.

The Afghan leadership's foreign policy course is characterized by love of peace, realism and constructiveness. The DRA Government has twice -- in May 1980 and August 1981 -- put forward important initiatives aimed at normalizing relations with Pakistan and Iran and eliminating tension in southwest Aisa. The DRA's proposals are comprehensive in nature and cover all aspects of the situation around Afghanistan. They are flexible, in that they take account of many of the wishes of Afghanistan's neighbors, especially Pakistan. These initiatives are realistic since they provide for the protection of Afghanistan's national sovereignty and independence and at the same time accord with the national interest of all states in the region.

The attention of many observers is now focused on the good offices mission of D. Cordobes, personal representative of the UN secretary general. At the end of his talks in Kabul, Cordobes assessed them as constructive and useful, expressing the hope of a "general political settlement of the problem." Naturally, this requires a display of good will by all interested parties.

As for the USSR, our country's position was reaffirmed in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech last December when he was presented with the highest DRA award. L.I. Brezhnev assured Babrak Karmal and the other Afghan leaders present at the ceremony that "Just as the Soviet Union has helped the Afghan people to defend their revolutionary gains, so our country is prepared in the future to help Afghanistan to ensure a just political settlement in the interests of international peace and stability."

...Our southern neighbor is entering the fifth year of the revolution, another year of the difficult struggle to preserve and consolidate democratic gains, a year of intensive creative labor. We wish it new successes along the path of revolutionary transformation!

ARMY TROUPE PERFORMS FOR SOLDIERS IN DRA

PM301549 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Apr 82 p 2

[Correspondent's report: "On Afghanistan's Soil"]

[Text] For 10 days a group of leading actors from the Soviet Army Central Academic Theater -- RSFSR People's Artist B. Sitko, Meritorious Artists of the Republic A. Pokrovskaya, F. Chekhankov and others -- have been performing before Soviet servicemen who are fulfilling their internationalist duty in Afghanistan. The 13-concert program held during this trip included scenes from heroic musical shows of the Soviet Army Central Academic Theater -- "Long Long Ago.", "The Wide Sea", "Rinaldo Goes Off to War", "Companions" and verses and songs by Soviet authors.

The performances by the leading military theater's performers were warmly received by the servicemen of the limited contigent of Soviet forces.

Warm, friendly meetings were also held among DRA armed forces units. Participants in Afghan subunits' amateur art collectives appeared in a concert with the Soviet Army Central Academic Theater actors at one garrison. This concert was a festival of our peoples' friendship and international solidarity.

LAO PARTY CONGRESS, ROMANOV ACTIVITIES REPORTED

CPSU Delegation's Activities

PM301551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 82 p 4

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] Vientiane, 26 Apr -- The CPSU delegation headed by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom, which has arrived here to participate in the work of the Third Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Congress, met today with the Vietnam Communist Party VCP delegation headed by Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV State Council. A warm, friendly conversation took place.

On the same day the CPSU delegation visited Vietiane's Museum of the Revolution, the exhibits of which show the most important stages of the Lao people's struggle against colonialism and for national liberation and building a new life.

The Soviet Communist emissaries acquainted themselves with the documentary materials that tell of the birth of the Lao revolutionary movement and the creation and organizational consolidation of the LPRP, the Lao working people's combat vanguard, under whose leadership the foundations of socialist transformations are being laid in the country.

After viewing the exhibition, the head and members of the delegation left an inscription in the honored visitors' book, in which they expressed profound respect for the feat of the people who rose in struggle against colonialism and imperialist interference and carried out a victorious revolution in 1975. The delegation recalled with a sense of gratitude those sections of the museum devoted to fraternal Soviet-Lao friendship and comprehensive cooperation -- the great gain of our parties, countries and peoples.

The Soviet guests also familiarized themselves with the Lao capital's sights.

Conclusion of Congress

LD301632 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 30 Apr, TASS -- The Third Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party concluded here today. The delegates discussed and approved the political report of the party's Central Committee, the guidelines of the country's social and ecnomic development of the first five-year plan period (1981-1985), discussed topical problems of party construction.

The congress's resolution on the report unanimously approves the party's political course, its activity in the economic, social, military, cultural and other spheres, as well as foreign policy sphere. The resolution calls for the strengthening of the Lao people's unity in defending the gains of the revolution and building the foundations of socialism in the country, for developing in every way fraternal relations with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Kampuchea, other socialist countries.

The congress elected the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party consisting of 49 members of the party's Central Committee and six alternate members. The first plenary meeting of the new central committee of the party was held. It elected Kaysone Phomvihan general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. Nouhak Phoumsavan, Souphanouvong, Phoumi Vongvichit, Khamtai Siphandon, Phoun Sipaseut, Sisomphon Lovansai were elected members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. Nouhak Phoumsavan, Khamtai Siphandon, Phoun Sipaseut, Sisomphon Lovansai, Sal Vongkhamsao, Sisavat Keobounphan, Saman Vingnaket, Maichantan Sengmani were elected secretaries of the Central Committee.

The final meeting was addressed by Kaysone Phomvihan. He stressed that the Third Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party showed the close cohesion of the party, its resolve to fulfill the tasks at the new stage of the revolution.

Romanov Meeting With Leaders

LD011718 Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 1 May, TASS -- A CPSU delegation with Grigoriy Romanov at the head had today a friendly meeting with Kaysone Phomvihan, Nouhak Phoumsavan and Khamtai Siphandon, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos.

Grigoriy Romanov warmly congratulated Kaysone Phomvihan on the successful conclusion of the party congress which marked an important stage in revolutionary transformations on Laotian soil and a great event in the life of the fraternal socialist community.

Kaysone Phomvihan said that the congress and its decisions met with a broad response among party members and the mass of the people. He asked Romanov to convey cordial gratitude to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for his congratulations on the occasion of reelection on Kaysone Phomvihan as general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos held a reception today on the occasion of the close of the third congress of the party.

The reception was attended by Laotian leaders, delegates and guests of the congress, including the delegation of the CPSU.

They were addressed by Kaysone Phomvihan.

The reception was held in a warm and fraternal atmosphere.

Romanov May Day Rally Speech

LD011852 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 1 May, TASS -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, stressed the great importance of friendship and solidarity with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community giving effective internationalist aid and support to the Lao People's Democratic Republic in various fields. He addressed here a rally devoted to May Day, the holiday of international solidarity of the working people. Thousands of residents of Vientiane filled Tatluang Square in the Lao capital. There were among them delegates to the recent 3rd Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

The participants in the rally welcomed with applause the address of Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Regional Party Committee.

It so happened, the speaker said, that this year May Day coincided in Laos with the completion of the 3rd Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party. The work of the congress and its decisions have become weighty proof of the unflinching will of the communists to build a new, socialist Laos. It is quite natural that the importance of your congress has transcended the national boundaries and become an event of great international import.

It has forcefully demonstrated that the party's policy is winning the ever broader support of the Lao working people. The congress has vividly demonstrated anew, Grigoriy Romanov stressed, that you, dear comrades, have dependable friends, among them the Soviet country, the country of the great Lenin.

Soviet-Lao relations are growing in scope from one year to the next. Firm friendly contacts have emerged between our parties. Economic cooperation is expanding, and spirutual bonds uniting our peoples are augmenting. In short, we reach accord in all undertakings, and are inspired in all our achievements by our common idelas, the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, the speaker said.

Today the world faces a host of dangers, the Soviet spokesman continued. They have been bred by the aggressive policy of imperialism, with which Beijing's hegemonistic line is merging. Imperialism continues to whip up the arms race, and it is through its fault that crisis situations persist in various parts of the world, including here, in South-East Asia.

But given the present-day alignment of forces, with the powerful socialist community operating of the world scene, there is a limit to imperialist and hegemonistic policy. Our country has always believed that the right of every people to free and independent development should be inviolable.

The Soviet Union fully supports the foreign policy initiatives of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea aimed at establishing peace throughout the entire vast region of South-East Asia, Grigoriy, Romanov further stressed. Would, say, the ASEAN countries lose if they had stable and peaceful cooperation with the peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea? Of course not. And if today these relations still leave much to be desired, the reasons for this should be sought not in South-East Asia itself. A tense, troubled situation here is being whipped up by the forces of imperialism and hegemonism. However, it is not they who will have the last say. The course of social development is and will continue to be determined by the will of the peoples.

Truong Chinh, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who addressed the rally subsequently, said that, despite grave setbacks, the Beijing expansionists have not given up their plans to split up the growing unity of the three Indochinese states, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Acting at one with the U.S. imperialists, they are trying to carry through their expansionistic plans in South-East Asia.

The rally was addressed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. He noted the great progress of the Kampuchean revolution in rehabilitating the national economy and stressed that the Kampuchean people owed these successes to constantly growing solidarity with Vietnam and Laos and the selfless assistance of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

Romanov Delegation Departure

LD020910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] The CPSU delegation led by Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, has left Vientiane for Moscow. It had been taking part in the proceedings of the third congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos.

Delegation's Return to Moscow

LD021626 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, today returned from Vientiane to Moscow. The delegation was taking part in the work of the Third Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos.

The delegation was met at the airport in Moscow by Comrade Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other responsible workers of the party Central Committee.

ARTEMOV VIEWS ANNIVERSARY OF BURMESE SOCIALISM

BK011239 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Valeriy Artemov on the 30 April 20th anniversary of the declaration of the Burmese way to socialism by the revolutionary council]

[Text] The declaration of the Burmese way to socialism was a significant event, for has been there no other document of more significance and importance -- ideologically, politically and organizationally -- in the history of Burma. Prior to this there were declarations on major socioeconomic policies of the government, such as the declaration of the leftist united front in 1948 and the union plan of 1952. The basic difference between these declarations and the policy declared 2 months after the revolutionary council came to power is that the declared objectives and goals of the latter were gradually put into action instead of remaining only on paper.

From May 1962, the Western press carried slanderous articles on Burma and the Burmese leaders. A Rangoon paper, the GUARDIAN, wrote in those days that the people of Burma would march forward even though the declaration of the Burmese way to socialism did not please some Americans. Twenty years have passed since then, and during these years important political, social and economic changes have taken place in the country.

The class structure of the state power has changed. A national democratic government now administers and governs Burma in the interests of the working people. It has stopped exploitation by foreign monopolist companies, removed the influence of local capitalists and established a strong state sector in the economy. In the rural areas the domination of landowners and the moneyed class was terminated. Awareness among the people has increased and they have become more active in political and social life. Their voice can be heard increasingly in the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP], the People's Assembly and the various levels of people's councils. The constitution of Burma, adopted with the people's approval in 1974, declared Burma a country of the working people marching toward the socialist goal.

Achievements in the economic sector confirm the correctness of the policy adopted 20 years ago. The third 4-year economic development plan has been implemented, and during the period covered by the plan gross national product increased by an average of 7 percent annually -- and over 8 percent during the last year of the plan -- while paddy production approached 25 million tons. Compared with 1962, the production rate has doubled. During the 20-year period, oil production increased by three-fold and achievements have been made in the fields of health and education. In terms of state budget appropriation, the budget for health increased by four-fold and education by five-fold. The campaign against illiteracy is also being waged successfully. It was recently reported that a total of 162 townships in Burma have been declared fully literate.

From the very beginning, the Soviet Union welcomed the resolution of the Burmese people to march along the road of progressive reform. From their own experience, the Soviet people, who first paved their way toward socialism, know that difficulties have to be met in uprooting the old ways to establish a new society. Such difficulties exist for Burma. Inflation continues and the income of some sectors in society remains low. Foreign debt is growing due to the increasing amount of loans taken from the capitalist countries. The people of Burma are of the opinion that a policy should be laid down to strengthen the socialist orientation.

The destructive activities of the Beijing hegemonists aimed at drawing Burma under its influence are causing difficulties to Burma.

In the course of past 20 years they have interfered in the internal affairs of Burma by supporting various antigovernment insurgent groups. Hence, the fourth congress of the BSPP made it an important task to fight against the destructive elements in order to attain peace and stability within the country.

Burma's independent foreign policy and its policy on reduction of international tension, disarmament and promotion of friendly relations with all countries have received wide international recognition. At the United Nations and in other international organizations Burma actively strives to prevent and avoid a new world war and work for world peace and security.

On the occasion of the anniversary of the declaration of the Burmese way to socialism, the Soviet people express good wishes for the Burmese people to achieve new success in their endeavor for lasting independence and sovereignty and their efforts to defend and strengthen their aggressive achievements. Tomorrow our country will celebrate May Day, which marks the solidarity of the international working class. On this occasion, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union extends fraternal greetings through slogans honoring the people of emerging independent countries, including Burma, people who have been freed from the yoke of colonialism and people who are waging the struggle for lasting national independence and social progress.

SRV EDUCATION MINISTER ON COOPERATION WITH USSR

PM301341 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 April 82 publishes on page 4 under the heading "Shoulder of a Friend" a 1,200-word article by Prof Nguyen Dinh Tu, SRV minister of higher and vocational education, outlining the history of Soviet aid in training Vietnamese cadres. Noting that there are now 4,600 Vietnamese students studying in Soviet higher education establishments, Nguyen Dinh Tu points out that "scientific and technical cadres trained in the USSR are actively contributing to the development of the SRV's economy, culture, education, science and technology" and that the fact that Vietnamese and Soviet specialists are "working side by side" in Vietnam "symbolizes the vital strength of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship." He goes on to describe Soviet aid in creating and improving higher and vocational education in the SRV and to note that Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in this field will be further developed.

TASS REPORTS ON POLISH MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

LD011810 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 1 May, TASS — This year the May Day celebrations in the Polish People's Republic coincided with the centenary of the Polish working-class movement. Hundreds of meetings with veterans, formal functions and rallies took place all over the country on the eve of the day of international solidarity of working people. Guards of honour were posted at the monuments to heroes of the revolutionary struggle of the Polish and international proletariat.

A formal meeting of the public of the Polish capital took place in the Hall of Congresses of the Warsaw House of Culture and Science. It was attended by leaders of the Polish United Workers' Party, the allied parties and the Polish state, veterans and representatives of the younger generation and the Polish Army.

On the May Day morning hundreds of thousands of Polish industrial and farm workers went out into the streets decorated with banners and streamers to take part in festive demonstrations.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, chairman of the Military Council of National Redemption and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, addressed in Warsaw the demonstrators and the citizenry of the entire republic.

Today millions of people in thousands of cities on all continents have come out to demonstrations along with us, he said. Their march determines the main trend of today's history. It is proof of the fact that the ideas of socialism have put down strong roots. They are powerful, and their strength is growing despite difficulties. We have by our side a strong ally, the Soviet Union and all the socialist countries.

Wojciech Jaruzelski recalled the traditions of the Polish working-class movement, the centenary of which is marked this year. This movement, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee stated, has made a major contribution to revolutionary theory and practice. We will multiply this contribution. There are among the participants in our demonstrations veterans of the working-class movement. We highly appreciate their struggle and work and everything they have done for our cause of the working class, for the people, for Poland.

We have saved the country from demise, Wojciech Jaruzelski continued. We will revive it for development. We will not swerve from the chosen path. Our country was, is and will always be loyal to the socialist family of the peoples, an ardent champion of peace and detente.

To the sounds of the "Internationale," the May Day demonstration of the working people of the capital proceeded through the streets of Warsaw. The column was led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, the chairmen of the allied parties and members of the leading party and government bodies of the country. There were among the demonstrators a large group of veterans of the working-class movement who had come to Warsaw from all over Poland to attend the celebrations of the spring holiday.

Flowers were laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and at the monument to heroes of Warsaw in the course of the demonstration.

TRYBUNA LUDU DISCUSSES GOALS OF 'SUBVERSION'

LD301536 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Apr, TASS -- The newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU has published an article titled "KSS-KOR's [Socialist Self-Defense Committee] Methods" exposing the subversive actions of this antisocialist organization and its ideological inspirers, such as Kuron, Michnik, Modzielewski, Litynski, Bliumenstajin and others.

In the early sixties, the newspaper writes, Kuron, Modzielewski, Michnik and others established contacts with the Trotskiyite international and fully adopted the ideology and methods of this political organization. It was at that time that the illegal network of groups of "commandos" was formed with Kuron, Modzielewski and Michnik at the head.

In the mid-seventies the former "commandos" established cooperation with the Paris counter-revolutionary grouping which was rallied around the magazine KULTURA by radio station Free Europe and other such organizations in the West. They changed their political colouration and were now operating from social-democratic positions.

KSS-KOR leaders wanted to join the Socialist International but were not admitted to it, and also to the International of Liberal Parties. They maintained extensive contacts with the Paris magazine KULTURA, representatives of "the London Polish Government in Exile" and the Trotskiyites, from whom they received money. According to the Paris magazine KULTURA, KSS-KOR received from its Western well-wishers in 1981 more money than other anti-socialist organizations in Poland combined.

During the period of strikes in 1980 the KSS-KOR leaders succeeded in establishing control over the leading bodies of the Solidarity organization. KSS-KOR members did not seek leading elective positions in the Solidarity. They preferred to have the posts of experts and advisors as well as high-ranking officials of Solidarity's printed organs.

To the trade union leaders they manipulated, KSS-KOR activists gave a publicity build-up not only inside the country but also in the West. They promised them high positions as soon as KSS-KOR takes power in Poland in its own hands. The bulletin Free Trade Unions wrote in its article titled "Do Not Confuse KSS-KOR With Solidarity?" KSS-KOR keeps explaining to trade union members that everything in Poland will be good only when Solidarity, or to be more exact, KSS-KOR, seizes power in the country. Already today KSS-KOR promises to all its supporters posts of ministers, judges, ambassadors, voivodes, directors, scientific titles, parliamentary seats and money. KSS-KOR is counting time left before the seizure of power by days, not months.

POLISH EDITOR RECALLS APRIL TREATY, FRIENDSHIP

PM301605 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 82 p 3

["Letter From Warsaw" by Tadeusz Lubiejewski, chief editor of the journal POLSKA: "That Memorable April"]

[Text] Today is the 37th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid between the USSR and Poland. This date occupies a special place in the history not only of our two peoples but of all Europe. Two states which suffered the heaviest casualties in World War II clasped hands. They rose above the hostility persistently fueled in the past by the ruling classes and embarked on the path of cooperation, drawing inspiration from the traditions of the joint class struggle and proletarian internationalism of generations of Russian and Polish revolutionaries.

There is profound meaning in the fact that the treaty was signed just 2 weeks before the final victory over fascism. The Polish land was spattered with the blood of 600,000 Soviet soldiers who died for its liberation. The jointly shed blood cemented the April treaty, and that makes it impervious to time.

I shall not go into detail about the scope of our countries' postwar economic, scientific and technical cooperation; I will cite just one example. In the military cemetery in Radom, fraternal grave No 25 bears a plague reading "Ilya Fedorovich Klimuk -- Guards' Private." Some 3 decades later fate linked the son of this heroic serviceman with Poland: the Polish piilot Miroslaw Hermaszewski was to be the comrade of the Soviet cosmonaut Petr Slimuk in their journey into space. This fact of symbolic importance graphically attests to the fruitfulness of the fraternal cooperation whose foundation was laid by April 1945.

The fine traditions of friendship and cooperation developed and enriched by our peoples in the past 37 years have recently been subjected to a severe test. There emerged in the period between August 1980 and December 1981 people who questioned this alliance and tried to destroy it. Counterrevolution reared its head and a direct threat to socialism emerged in Poland. At the same time imperialism, gambling, as always, on anti-Sovietism, stepped up its aggressive actions.

The U.S. military-industrial complex and the U.S. administration which expresses its interest understand well the significance of the Polish-Soviet alliance for preserving and strengthening peace in Europe. That is why they did everything possible to wrest Poland from the ranks of the socialist community and ultimately to alter the balance of forces in Europe in their favor. It was precisely U.S. imperialism which directed the Solidarity extremists and the activists of other antisocialist groupings in their attacks on the Polish-Soviet alliance and maliciously falsified the achievements of our peoples' cooperation. But the Polish people found within themselves the strength to curb the adventurists. The imposition of martial law 13 December created conditions for the normalization of the situation in the country and its gradual emergence from the crisis.

The difficult days of trials have proved the firmness of the ties linking Poland with the USSR and the entire socialist community. Poland has not been left alone in its misfortune, and all attempts to stifle it with the aid of sanctions are doomed to failure. When the murky wave of anti-Sovietism arose in the country the Soviet Union continued to render us the necessary economic aid, and it fulfilled entirely its commitments stemming from the economic agreements concluded by our countries. Poland was given additional supplies of various commodities and granted substantial credits. We have also constantly felt Soviet support in the international arena. Only a reliable partner, only a true friend acts like that. The recent summit-level visit to Moscow by the Polish party and state delegation, which opened up a new stage in the history of Polish-Soviet relations, was confirmation of the indestructibility of our friendship.

Special significance for us Poles is attached to the further consolidation of economic cooperation with the USSR. As is well known, as a result of the anti-Polish sanctions undertaken by the United States and its NATO allies many enterprises and even entire sectors of our industry are now working below capacity. The aid from the USSR and the other CEMA countries is enabling us to load free capacities, to guarantee employment for thousands of workers and to finish off some frozen construction sites. All this will create the necessary conditions for ensuring that our economy acquires its second wind and will help the country emerge from the crisis.

We will understand that much still has to be done. A struggle is under way in the country for people's hearts and minds, particularly those of the young people. Winning this struggle is not easy. Concern for the young people's education is among the party's most important tasks. How to realize socialist ideals in the practice of social life and put young people's energy and knowledge at the service of the great idea? The forthcoming PZPR Central Committee plenum, which is specially devoted to young people's problems, is intended to answer that question.

It is precisely those who are now 20-30 years old who must take part in implementing the long-term plans for Polish-Soviet cooperation. Their duty is to take over the baton of April from their fathers in a worthy manner. I am sure that young people's role in all spheres -- economic, political and social life -- and their contribution to the consolidation of real socialism will grow more and more with every passing day.

PRAVDA VIEWS ARMS DEBATE AT MUNICH SPD CONGRESS

PM291003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 82 p 5

[Report by special correspondents V. Mikhaylov and V. Rykin under the rubric "Echoes of the Week": "Munich Turns"]

[Text] Munich, 25 Apr -- On Friday the congress of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] which for over 12 years now has headed the FRG Government, completed its work in the Bavarian capital of Munich. Behind the presidium, on a background of vertical red panels, was the congress' main watchword: "Providing Work, Safeguarding Peace, Guaranteeing Freedom."

Special significance was attached here to the sequence of these problems. Long before the congress a tendency to limit the discussion of European security issues and relegate them to the background could be discerned in the party's leadership.

The point is that the overwhelming majority of the local and land organizations in their congress motions -- there were over 300 of them -- opposed the government's alignment with NATO's so-called "dual decision" providing for the deployment of medium-range nuclear missile weapons in the FRG as of 1983.

The rapid growth of the antiwar and antimissile movement in the country has shown that not only a considerable proportion of the party, but also the overwhelming majority of the people advocate the immediate halting of the arms race. However, this seemingly positive fact was received with trepidation in FRG ruling circles. In response to sensible statements that to accelerate the Geneva talks what is actually needed is to use the authority of the ruling party and its forum together with the mounting antiwar movement, appeals for caution were strenuously disseminated in the congress corridors and it was said that "the Americans must not be upset." For instance, it was reported that the U.S. ambassador in Bonn had even lodged a protest with the SPD leadership in connection with the allegedly "anti-American" nature of the mandates to the congress.

The congress organizers placed their main emphasis on socioeconomic problems.

Speeches were heard in the auditorium showing the depth of the ills caused by unemployment. In his speech H. O. Vetter, leader of the Association of German Trade Unions, noted that focusing the congress's attention on the slogan "providing work" does not solve the problem. The right to work, a basic human right, is being flouted in the country. The state has evidently even resolved to shift the burdens of the economic crisis onto those most in need of help. Today millions of people are suffering from unemployment. The economic crisis, the employment crisis and the related increase in the influence of conservative forces, H.O. Vetter noted, create an explosive situation in the country.

The congress decisions on socioeconomic questions were limited to expressing the desire to preserve everything already achieved by the workers movement in its protracted struggle. To combat unemployment, there was absolutely no suggestion that those who are really to blame for the crisis should cough up. On the contrary, the document "Social Democratic Prospects for Achieving Full Employment" proposes "...sacrifices by those who have work," that is, once again, the working people.

When it finally came to a discussion of foreign policy problems, the profound alarm currently gripping the country resounded from the congress rostrum.

The year of 1983 -- the year of the possible start of the deployment of the U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles -- is not far away now. The international situation since 1979 when this decision was taken has altered radically, O. Lafontaine, chairman of the SPD land organization in Saar and member of the party's board, noted in his speech. At the time, at the previous SPD congress, U.S. ratification of the SALT II treaty was made directly dependent on whether the FRG supported the U.S. plan to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe.

If the FRG Government said "no" to the U.S. plan, congress delegates were persuaded at the time, the United States would not ratify the SALT II treaty and the military detente process would be interrupted. In reality everything took just the opposite turn, the speaker continued. The ratification of SALT II was wrecked and the United States adopted an unprecedented military budget. If 70 percent of the U.S. population now oppose this arms race, if eminent U.S. politicians and military specialists are demanding a moratorium on nuclear weapons, then why, O. Lafontaine asked from the congress rostrum, are the West German Social Democrats unable to be in solidarity with them? Why must they get into line under the present Washington administration, which is dragging the Western world away from a course toward international cooperation jointly agreed upon in the late sixties and pushing it toward confrontation? This question was repeated frequently during the congress discussion.

Surely detente cannot develop in the shadow of the Pershings? Hamburg delegate (G.-U. Kloze) said. International cooperation and agreements like the "gas for pipes" one, for instance, create a fabric of mutual trust and are a genuine contribution to security. Twisting the spiral of the arms race eliminates it. That is why, the speaker said, I at least favor a moratorium. The preservation of peace in Europe depends to a significant degree on our ability to break the circle of arming and arms upgrading.

The people in the auditorium applauded tumultuously. The passion and reasoned nature of the speeches by the opponents of the NATO "arms upgrading" took hold of the congress participants and guests.

The champions of the "dual decision" on missiles were obviously driven back on the defense. The SPD leadership unleashed its best polemicists to restore their positions. The congress leaders put their last arguments into play. They tried to persuade the congress delegates to "display solidarity" with the Social Democrats who are members of the government and "not to stab them in the back" at a time of difficulty for the coalition. Otherwise "Strauss will come to power" and "far grimmer times will ensue." In addition adherence to the NATO "dual decision" was made out to be the "best way" of intensifying the FRG's influence on the United States.

The party leadership's call "to display unity" did not remain unanswered. Approximately 2/3 of the delegates heeded it. The resolution which was adopted looks ambiguous and contradictory. Thus, for instance, the grandiloquent statement in favor of a nuclear-free Europe contained in the resolution is accompanied by what is virtually support for Washington's demagoguery over the "zero option," which has been advanced with the aim of securing one-sided military advantages for the United States.

One-third of the congress participants remained loyal to their organizations' mandates, demanding an immediate declaration in favor of a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missile systems and tactical nuclear weapons and the pursuit of a policy aimed at the complete removal of all weapons of mass destruction from Europe. The persistence of the supporters of immediate actions against the danger of war is not fortuitous. They feel keenly the present mood of grassroots Social Democrats and the broad people's masses.

A congress decision on the fundamental foreign policy issue -- averting from the continent the threat of being turned into a "theater of military operations" involving the use of nuclear missile weapons, on which there has long been a demarcation within the party -- has been deferred until fall 1983. And consequently the problem of party unity has also been deferred.

Some delegates warned congress that the SPD, in pursuing this ambivalent policy, could deprive itself of the possibility of relying on the ever-increasing potential of the anti-war movement and is running the risk of "losing everything" at the elections.

Some West German press organs note that the hopes pinned on the congress by broad circles of SPD voters have in many ways not been justified. The SPD congress in the Bavarian capital cannot lay claim to any depth in its analysis of the past or perspicacity in its approach toward the future.

TRUD HITS FRENCH UNIONS' STANCE ON POLAND

PM301523 Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 Apr 82 p 3

[Ye. Shulyukin dispatch: "With Whom and Against Whom?"]

[Text] Paris -- The Paris paper LE MONDE recently published an article by (J.I. Eisenberger), president of France's Christian employers' organization, entitled "For a Free Trade Union Movement." Curious, isn't it -- the head of a league of Christian entrepreneurs advocating trade union freedoms. But what kind of freedoms and where? -- that is the question.

The article clearly defines two aims. One applies to France, the other to Poland. The author defends "social peace" in French enterprises to ensure that "their ability to compete does not suffer" -- in other words, that the bosses' profits do not suffer. What he is most afraid of is that "social debates may go beyond the walls of enterprises," where they may "turn into a confrontation between trade union, entrepreneur and government organizations," which, according to the writer, would be "absolute regression."

It is a different matter in Poland, (Eisenberger) believes. What is needed in Poland is "collective action by a free trade union," he declares. The champion of a "free trade union movement" does not care that the irresponsible actions of the Solidarity extremists caused tremendous economic damage to Poland. What distresses him is something else -- the fact that the Polish authorities' resolute actions have put an end to those outrages.

The capitalist gentlemen who hypocritically shed crocodile tears about the "Polish trade unions" do not stand on ceremony when it comes to the trade union organizations fighting for rights and freedoms in their own enterprises. They hire gangs to deal with strikers' pickets and they terrorize and dismiss trade union activists. That's what they're capitalists for.

Along with entrepreneurs and rightwing and extreme rightwing leaders, the voices of those who portray themselves as representatives of the French trade union movement are also to be heard in the anti-Polish chorus that has now been knocked together in France.

If you look at the recent actions and speeches of the leaders of the rightwing reformist Force Ouvriere [FO] organization and other reformist trade union centers -- the French Democratic Confederation of Labor [CFDT], for instance -- you may get the impression that one of the main avenues of their activity is the tutelage and assistance of the extremist elements in Polish Solidarity that almost reduced Poland to fratricidal civil war and the assistance of these elements' subversive under-round activity against the people's power in Poland.

What is striking is this. The French working class has in recent years fought hard battles in defense of its rights, beating off big capital's attacks. The battles of the working people of the Manufrance plant in Saint Etienne, the (Sheks) printing works in Saint Ouen, the d'Estival mine in Ales, the Saint Joseph knitwear factory in Bordeaux and other enterprises will go down in the history of the French trade union movement. They sometimes lasted many years. The striking workers experienced incredible material privations. But the reformist leaders displayed and continue to display astonishing indifference to this struggle by the French working people. At national level they rejected unity with the General Confederation of Labor [CGT], giving mercenary political calculations priority over the working people's interests.

Their bootlicking zeal has taken certain rightwing reformist leaders so far that they are now essentially sabotaging many of the social measures that the French Government is formulating and taking. On a number of issues -- pension age, the reduction of work hours without reducing wages, the expansion of trade union freedoms in enterprises -- the trade union bosses' positions essentially align with the policy of the national league of entrepreneurs. For instance, in February the CFDT, FO and the general confederation of managerial personnel signed a collective contract with metalworking industry entrepreneurs in which they agreed to a reduction in wages in connection with the government decree shortening the workweek.

Yet how energetic they have been in support of the Polish Solidarity extremists who are conducting antistate activity in Poland that undermines the Polish working people's socialist gains. They have handed Fr4 million to the so-called Solidarity Trade Union Coordinating Committee in France. It has been announced that the funds are intended for underground activity by Solidarity in Poland.

Incidentally, this corrdinating committee of Polish turncoats has ensconced itself under the wing of the CFDT, is accomodated at that trade union center and is maintained on funds from it.

The French reformists are not embarrassed to find themselves alongside open enemies of the French working class and representatives of the rightwing, Zionist and profascist organizations at all the anti-Polish events -- rallies and demonstrations.

The reformist trade unions are trying to involve the French working class in their provocative manipulations. They recently announced a strike to show "solidarity" with the Polish extremists. It was an incident without parallel in the country's history; entrepreneurs and the bourgeois and official press gave the "go-ahead" for the strike. State employees were literally induced to strike, the lure being that, counter to the existing rules, there would be no deductions from their wages. But this vocal campaign was an ignominious failure. As the CGT noted, the French working people "refused to follow the irresponsible figures trying to poison the atmosphere in Poland."

The reformist leaders say the care about the fate of the Polish trade unions and the Polish working people. But many of their actions serve the opposite aims. For instance, in a special appeal the CFDT called on all the trade unions and all persons involved in scientific, technical and trade relations with other socialist cuntries to formulate joint initiatives in order to pressure the Polish Government. Moreover, this trade union center believes it is necessary to review all scientific, economic and cultural exchanges with the socialist countries.

But what can result from an economic boycott except more privations for the Polish working people?

FO leader A. Bergeron goes even further in his blind hatred of socialist Poland. He demanded, no less, that the French Government recall the French representative from the Madrid meeting on security and cooperation in Europe and even unilaterally abrogate the Helsinki agreements.

French progressive circles have properly assessed these provocative intrigues over the Polish events. They are noting that the campaign has been organized by reactionary circles inside the country and abroad that have cherished a dream of wresting Poland out of the socialist community system and are now whining maliciously, grieving at the failure of the counterrevolutionary adventure. In France the campaign has assumed a nervous character since the aforementioned aims have been joined by the domestic political calculations of certain circles -- to use the Polish crisis to strike against the positions of the French Communist Party and the CGT, the militant trade union center that firmly adopts class positions.

Playing along with imperialist circles over the Polish issue will yield no dividends for the reformist leaders. France's working class will ultimately sternly condemn all actions damaging the trade union movement in working people's struggle for peace and socialism.

MOSCOW ON ASSASSINATION OF PCI OFFICIAL

LD302240 Moscow in Italian to Italy 2000 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] The working people of democratic Italy were today profoundly disturbed by tragic news. Deputy Pio la Torre, member of the PCI Directorate and secretary of the party regional committee in Sicily, was assassinated in Palermo. The statement issued by the PCI Directorate in connection with the crime states that La Torre was killed by Mafia terrorists. The PCI document states that Comrade La Torre was killed while waging a courageous and passionate struggle against the Mafia and for the development of southern Italy and while actively participating in the movement for peace and disarmament.

The assassination of the distinguished PCI member, our observer Anatoliy Yuriyev writes, shows once again that the workers' movement and its political and mass organizations represent the basic target of terrorism in Italy. The provocative and antiworker character of this bloody crime is also emphasized by the fact that it was committed on the eve of May Day, International Workers' Day, and it is obviously designed to create panic in workers' ranks and to paralyze their will to struggle for their rights and freedoms against reactionary big capital and groups that guard its interests. To shift the country's political axis to the right and to deal a blow to the democratic forces has been the basic aim of the strategy of tension and terror on the Apennines Peninsula for many years. The victims of terrorists of all kinds and shades -- from the Mafia to the notorious Red Brigades -- have been trade union activists, representatives of the Communist Party, people who have struggled in self-denial and honesty for the interests of the world of labor. And today another parliamentarian, the second since the honorable Moro, was killed, one of the prominent members of the PCI.

In recent times, a series of large operations against terrorism and the mafia have been undertaken in Italy. However, as shown by events, terrorism -- right or left, as well as of Camorra and the Mafia -- is still dangerous. Corruption, patronage and the sharing of power, which have been practiced in Italy for decades, have created favorable circumstances for the Mafia and terrorism and continue to hinder the struggle of the democratic forces against these negative phenomena. It is perfectly clear that only the liquidation of such practices -- liquidation of the profound political, social and moral crises in Italy -- can bring about the elimination of the criminal gangs whose victims are numerous people devoted to their duty and people like the honorable Pio La Torre.

IZVESTIYA ON PORTUGUESE SOCIOPOLITICAL SITUATION

PM291309 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Nesterov dispatch under the rubric "On Portugal's National Holiday": "Paths of Struggle"]

[Excerpt] Lisbon -- There is no unity in Portugal's ruling circles today in the foreign policy sphere. The supporters of one of the trends in shaping the country's policy in the international arena advocate strict observance of the provisions of the 1976 democratic constitution, which enshrined the line of developing mutually advantageous relations with all states regardless of sociopolitical system. And this realistic policy is yielding fruit, as evidenced by Portuguese President R. Eanes' recent successful visits to Angola and Mozambique.

However, there are forces in the ruling coalition which are prepared to replace the foreign policy course enshrined in the constitution with thoughtless conformity to the American administration's policy and an unreserved orientation toward the Common Market and NATO. It is precisely as a result of their activity that the Portuguese Government began zealously fulfilling the NATO "sanctions" against the Soviet Union and Poland.

Nevertheless, the subordination of Portugal's interests to U.S. interests is not always taken literally even in the country's leadership. This was manifested, for example, in the approach to Spain's admission to the North Atlantic bloc. Although, under pressure from its transatlantic partner, Portugal officially approved Spain's admission to NATO, valid concern is shown by representatives of military circles, who fear that the national interests of Portugal itself may be infringed on as a result of that decision.

All in all, the aggregate of Portugal's relations with neighboring countries now represents a complex knot of problems. And it can be said here that a situation is taking shape in the western Mediterranean which is in many ways similar to the situation in the eastern part of that region, where the United States is using, in its own interests and to the detriment of the interests of Greece and Turkey, the contradictions which exist between them.

Today Portugal's working people are responding to the rightwing offensive against their social gains with a class struggle of unprecedented scale. Following the national strike, dozens of rallies were held in the cities of Evora, Beja and Odemira.

As a result of the selfless actions of workers and peasants not only employers and owners of private enterprises but also representatives of the ruling "alliance" are having to make concessions increasingly frequently. The rightwing forces have failed to hand over to private owners a single one of the previously nationalized enterprises, and approximately 400 collective associations are continuing to operate successfully in the so-called agrarian reform zone.

Portuguese workers, peasants, soldiers and the entire people are greeting the anniversary of the "carnation revolution" solemnly, like a truly national holiday. Demonstrations are once again winding through the streets, and the demonstrators are holding red flags and scarlet carnations. Their faces reveal confidence in the justice of their struggle.

TASS DENIES USSR AIDS TERRORISM IN SPAIN

LD301636 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 30 Apr 82

[By TASS political news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Apr, TASS -- According to reports from Spain, the hullabaloo was raised there again around the alleged problem of the Soviet Union's "interference" in internal affairs of that country. One of the most odious aspects of that hullabaloo is another attempt to place on the USSR the responsibility for the rampage of terrorism in Spain. This attempt is nothing new. In an effort to prove this thesis the reference is made this time to report according to which terrorists, allegedly, used weapons of Soviet makes.

It should be noted that the Soviet Union refuted many times the allegations that its representatives maintain ties with underground terroristic organizations operating in Spain. Thus, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, speaking at a press conference on June 26, 1979, described them as "utter nonsense". This cannot be otherwise: The Soviet Union out of considerations of principle rejects terror as a means of politics.

Therefore deliberations about the "motives" by which, allegedly, Soviet people are guiding in backing terrorists are absolutely groundless. The Soviet Union is not interested in the consolidation of the democratic Spanish state, is interested in Spain conducting an independent home and foreign policy and making a positive contribution to the development of international relations.

As to weapons of Soviet makes that terrorists, allegedly, have, they could get them from different supplies, including the CIA which has long been engaged in provocations against the USSR and other socialist countries.

Besides that the United States department for espionage and subversion has been interfering for many years in internal affairs of sovereign states, including Spain, in an effort to turn Spain into a North American satellite.

Suffice it to recall a report of the Madrid weekly CAMBIO 16 according to which 30 staff members of the CIA operating in Spain under the cover have been given an assignment to manipulate public opinion with the use of misinformation and to exert pressure on the government, political parties, trade unions, church and even the army.

How far the CIA went in interference in the internal affairs of the Spanish state is seen from the example cited by the weekly with the reference to former CIA staff member L. Wolf, the example of penetration of provocateurs of different Spanish organizations. According to the former agent the provocateurs were given the task of creating anti-Soviet attitudes in the organizations which they penetrated and of imparting to them a pro-American orientation as much as possible.

Such examples were cited also by other organs of the Spanish press. They indicated clearly enough what is the source of all kind of anti-Soviet insinuations, including allegations about connections between terrorists and the USSR.

USSR, FINNISH GOVERNMENT LEADERS EXCHANGE CABLES

PM150935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] TASS -- N. A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa a telegram in which, personally and on behalf of the Soviet Union's Government, he conveyed cordial congratulations and good wishes on the 34th anniversary of the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty between the USSR and Finland.

"The Soviet Union," the telegram reads, "is profoundly satisfied with the progressive development of the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation with Finland on the basis of the 1948 treaty and with the broadening of the two countrys' interaction in favor of strengthening peace. The results of the recent top-level talks held in Moscow have reaffirmed the mutual desire to further develop and deepen Soviet-Finnish cooperation in various spheres.

"I voice the confidence that the good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Finland will continue to develop successfully for the good of the people of both countries, in the interests of lasting peace and international cooperation."

In a telegram to N.A. Tikhonov the Finnish prime minister conveyed congratulations on the 34th anniversary of the signing of the document.

"For more than three decades," the telegram reads, "the 1948 treaty has served as a reliable basis for friendship between the peoples of Finland and the Soviet Union and for mutually advantageous cooperation embracing very different spheres of life. I particularly wish to emphasize the fundamental significance of large-scale economic cooperation between our countries. On an international plane the relations between Finland and the Soviet Union based on the 1948 treaty have become a constructive, positive element in the European system of interstate relations.

"Proceeding from the indisputable results produced by the Finnish-Soviet treaty and from its constant positive international influence, the Finnish Government will make every effort to further develop Finnish-Soviet relations of friendship on the basis of the 1948 treaty."

USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and Finnish Foreign Minister Paer Stenbaeck have exchanged telegrams on the 34th anniversary of the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty between the USSR and Finland.

The telegrams express the confidence that the treaty will continue to be the reliable basis of the progressive development of relations of friendship and good-neighborliness between the USSR and Finland for the good of the two countries' peoples and in the interests of ensuring peace and international security.

GROMYKO HOLDS MEETING WITH FINLAND'S VAYRYNEN

LD291520 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 29 Apr, TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and foreign minister of the USSR, received Paavo Vayrynen, chairman of the Centre Party and former foreign minister of Finland, who is leading his party's delegation staying here at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the meeting, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, an exchange of opinion took place on some urgent problems of world politics.

Helsinki on Talks

LD292024 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1900 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] A delegation from the Center Party today met the highest leadership of the USSR in Moscow. Center Party Chairman Paavo Vayrynen had talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. During the meeting the general international situation and Finnish-Soviet relations were among topics discussed. Vayrynen said he assured Gromyko that Finland's line remained unchanged.

[Begin Yayrynen recording] The most important issue discussed was the general international situation. The big power relations are particularly linked to this. In addition, the Conference on European Security and Cooperation and the situation in the north were discussed as well as of course, Finnish-Soviet relations. Perhaps I should mention separately that as regards Finnish-Soviet relations I strongly emphasized that our line will continue completely unchanged and Gromyko declared that they are fully convinced of this. And thus the prospects for a development of relations are extremely good. Naturally, I shall report on the content of this discussion in Finland to both the president and the foreign minister. [end recording]

The Center Party and the CPSU stress the importance of developing Soviet-Finnish trade and economic cooperation. This is stated in a communique on the Moscow meeting of the Center Party and the CPSU. The Center Party delegation will return home tomorrow.

AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT USSR LATER IN MAY

LD291420 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 29 Apr, TASS -- Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlager of the Austrian Republic will come to the Soviet Union for an official visit in the second half of May at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

GROMYKO RECEIVES PLO ENVOY, STRESSES SUPPORT

LD301346 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 30 Apr, TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today received the head of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the Soviet Union, Muhammad ash-Sha'ir, in connection with the granting to the PLO mission of an official diplomatic status and its accreditation at the USSR Foreign Ministry.

In the course of the conversation held in a friendly atmosphere, the sides expressed mutual satisfaction with the development and consolidation of Soviet-Palestinian ties.

Andrey Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union will continue to support the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for the restoration of their inalienable national rights, including the right to self-determination and creation of their own state, without which it is impossible to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Muhammad ash-Sha'ir expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for its disinterested aid and support for the just cause of Palestinians. He declared their determination to continue to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, whose support is the major factor to resolving the Palestinian problem and achieving a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem.

'ARAFAT ATTACKS ISRAEL, U.S. IN PRAVDA INTERVIEW

LD011040 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 May, TASS -- "The situation in Lebanon and around it is now red hot", said Yasir 'Arafat in a talk with PRAVDA's Beirut correspondent Rafail Moseyev. The chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation noted that the Israeli leadership would like to make short work of the Palestine resistance movement, the Lebanese patriots. It is obvious, said Yasir 'Arafat, that "the aggressor behaves so because he feels behind his back the unlimiated support from the U.S. ruling circles. It is exactly Washington which nurtures plans of establishing in that region its military-political sway. It encourages Tel Aviv for dangerous ventures, to seizures of foreign lands."

The American administration, said the Palestinian leader, "lavishly supplies the Zionist military with the most up-to-date means of mass destruction, up-to-date types of planes like those which on April 21 subjected to barbarous bombing suburbs of Beirut, Palestine camps in Ad-Damur, An-Na'ima, other places. Scores of people on that day fell victim to the Israeli brigandage."

The violence which was unleashed by Tel Aviv on the western bank of the River Jordan and in the Gaza Strip against the Arab population, said Yasir 'Arafat, takes place also with the knowledge and approval of the White House. With the whole world denouncing the Israeli brigandage, Washington, using its right of veto, prevents at the Security Council adoption of resolutions which denounce Tel Aviv's criminal actions. And it is quite clear that the Tel Aviv leaders, receiving such support, became more insolent, and their expansionist appetities grow. They continue expanding the network of paramilitary settlements on the captured lands, expecting to ultimately perpetuate their occupation and deprive the Palestinians of the legitimate right to form an independent state of their own.

"We are aware of the extent of the danger which hangs over Lebanon, the Palestine resistance movement," said Yasir 'Arafat in conclusion. "But the aggressor ought to know that his attack will not go with impunity. The Lebanese people, the Palestinians are fully determined to uphold their rightful cause."

PFLP DELEGATION LED BY G. HABASH LEAVES MOSCOW

LD011252 Moscow in French to North Africa 2000 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] The delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] led by its General Secretary George Habash, visited Moscow between 26-30 April at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With the Asian and African Countries. The delegation met representatives of Soviet public opinion who condemned the atrocious repressive actions taken by Israel in the occupied Arab territories and the savage bombing of Lebanese towns. They also stressed that the United States, by supplying the aggressor with arms and funds, shares the responsibility for Tel Aviv's expansionist policy.

ZORIN REVIEWS IRAN'S DOMESTIC POLITICAL SITUATION

LD302334 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 29 Apr 82

[From the "Today in the World" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Many reports from Iran concern the plot masterminded by former Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh. There are many facts which prove that this leader, who was in Khomeyni's entourage when the Iranian religious leader was in exile in Paris, tried to rally around him various forces that are now opposed to the present Iranian Government. It is said Qotbzadeh had connections with the Western special services. These are not the first reports of this kind in the press. While Qotbzadeh was foreign minister and one of the leaders of Iran, some press organs published reports to the effect that this ambitious leader had fallen into the hands of the CIA while he was a student in the United States. The great range of people who rallied around Qotbzadeh, from representatives of monarchic circles and the bourgeoisie to supporters of former President Bani-Sadr, who fled from Iran, is noteworthy.

In connection with the plot formulated by Qotbzadeh, who publicly admitted that he was planning to murder Khomeyni, the Iranian press has been making increasingly frequent mention of the name of Shari'atmadari. An increasingly harsh campaign is being waged against this most prominent representative of the Iranian clergy. It must be noted that Shari'atmadari is one of the most prominent religious leaders of present-day Iran. There are only six higher religious leaders in the country who bear the title of grand ayatollah, and Shari'atmadari is one of the six, as is Khomeyni. Incidentally, according to Iranian law, a religious figure bearing the title of grand ayatollah cannot be sentenced to death, and it is precisely this immunity that was invoked by Shari'atmadari in order to save Ayatollah Khomeyni's life whom the shah of Iran wanted to execute him. In 1963, Khomeyni had been elevated to the position of grand ayatollah on the initiative of Shari'atmadari, and this bound the hands of Shah Reza Pahlevi.

Shari'atmadari not only has the highest religious title in Iran, he is also said to be one of the wealthiest persons in the country. The Iranian press reports that at present, Ayatollah Shari'atmadari, who is accused of being party to Qotbzadeh's plot, is under house arrest in Qom. His bodyguards have been disarmed, and some of his relatives have been arrested.

The Iranian press has published reports of the treacherous activity of the ayatollah as well as reports to the effect that in view of his incompetence in religious affairs he must be deprived of the title of grand ayatollah. According to current Shi'ite law, he can be deprived of the title only with the consent of the other five persons bearing that title. In this connection foreign press agencies note that so far none of the grand ayatollahs have made any public statements concerning the plot and Shari'atmadari's participation in it. The special attention being paid in Iran to the case of Shari'atmadari arises from the fact that this is the first case of serious differences among top Islamic clergy coming to the surface.

Many of the complexities in the internal political situation in Iran are connected with the intensified struggle among the representatives of various political and social forces in the country, which are advocating considerably different aims. Forces hostile to the Iranian people, foremost of which are the Western special services led by the U.S. CIA, are shamelessly trying to make use of this struggle and the mixed character of the domestic political situation. The case of Shari'atmadari draws special attention, because it shows that there are divergences in the top Islamic clergy, which now plays the main role in Tehran.

IRANIAN, IRAQI WAR COMMUNIQUES REPORTED

30 April Accounts

LD301454 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Tehran, 30 Apr, TASS -- In the early hours today the Iranian troops launched an offensive in the area of Khuzestan Province on the Iranian-Iraqi front, Radio Tehran said. The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of Iran and the Central Staff of the Corps of the Guards of the Islamic Revolution issued an announcement saying that during the first hours of the offensive the Iranian troops broke through enemy defences and were advancing in the southern direction. The Iraqi Army is suffering heavy losses, the statement says. In the course of the offensive operation, whose aim, as the radio stresses, is the liberation of the whole Iranian territory, many Iraqi troops, weapons and military equipment have been captured.

Baghdad, 30 Apr, TASS -- The Iraqi troops have frustrated the offensive of the Iranian Army in Susangerd area in the southern section of the front, says the communique issued by the Iraqi chief military command. As a result of Iraqi Air Force raids on the concentrations of Iranian troops in Susangerd and Ahvaz areas, the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY, INA, said, the Iranian side has suffered heavy losses in manpower and material. Iraqi air defences have shot down an Iranian plane in Ahvaz area, where fierce fighting is continuing. Large numbers of Iranian servicemen have been taken prisoner. INA also reported that Iraqi Air Force planes raided Iran's oil port on Kharg Island in the Persian Gulf.

2 May Accounts

LD021314 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Baghdad, 2 May, TASS -- Heavy fighting is continuing in the area of the towns of Ahvaz and Susangerd on the southern section of the Iraqi-Iranian front. The communique by the Iraqi Supreme Military Command points out that the Iranian troops mounted an offensive yesterday on the positions of the Fourth Iraqi Corps in Djinan area in order to lessen the pressure of the Iraqi Army on the Iranian troops, which are on the west bank of the Karun River after crossing it. The Iranian offensive has suffered a setback. Iraqi troops are in pursuit of the enemy, which is suffering heavy losses in manpower and materiel.

Tehran, 2 May, TASS -- The Iranian troops, says the communique by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of Iran, are continuing the consolidation of their success on the southern sector of the front. The positions captured west of Ahvaz-Khorramshahr highway are being strengthened and broadened. It is pointed out that Iraqi troops launched a counter-attack in Susangerd areas. The counter-attack was repulsed. Ten Iraqi tanks were destroyed in fighting. Over the last two days ten Iraqi aircraft were brought down.

3 May Accounts

LD031006 Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Tehran, 3 May, TASS -- As a result of three-day offensive operations Iranian troops are at a distance of 13 kilometers from the border with Iraq and have recaptured from the enemy two Iranian towns -- Hoseyni and Garmdasht, Tehran radio said. Over that time, according to the communiques of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of Iran and the Central Staff of the Corps Guards of the Islamic Revolution, 7,000 Iraqis were killed and nearly 5,000 taken prisoner. The Twentieth Iraqi Armoured Brigade has been completely eliminated. In the course of fighting 100 tanks and armoured personnel carriers were destroyed and 12 enemy aircraft were downed.

The IRNA [Islamic Republic News Agency] agency said that a counter-offensive of Iraqi troops was frustrated in the southern sector of the front yesterday and the Iranians are consolidating the positions captured as a result of the offensive. Detachments of the People's Volunteer Corps have been sent to the front after a short training period.

Baghdad, 3 May, TASS -- The Iraqi Chief Military Command said that the offensive mounted by the Iranians has ended in a failure. The grouping of Iranian troops, which crossed the Karun River, was encircled after the air force destroyed the pontoon bridges laid by the enemy. In the course of two days at least 12,000 Iranians were killed and considerable trophies were captured.

Simultaneously with fighting along the Khorramshahr-Ahvaz highway on the west bank of the Karun River, the Iraqis launched a distracting counter-offensive northward -- in the area of the town of Shush, destroying 1,500 enemy soldiers. In the course of three days Iraqi aircraft and helicopters flew 156 combat missions, the INA agency said. The main targets of the bombing raids were Iranian positions near Ahvaz and Susengerd.

ARMENIAN SSR DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN ADEN

GF011614 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] On the occasion of Soviet-PDRY Friendship Day celebrations, the Armenian delegation visiting Aden headed by Stepan Vartanyan, member of Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and Armenian minister of meat and dairy industry, has received 'Abd al-'Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of Yemen Sociaist Party Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. The talks dealt with matters aimed at furthering cooperation between the peoples of the two friendly countries. 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir outlined the importance of strengthening relations between the Soviet Union and the PDRY in all fields. He highly appreciated the Soviet Government's endeavors to establish world peace and its principled and continuous (?efforts) aimed at defending the struggle being waged by the Arab peoples for independence, peace and socialist progress. Vartanyan explained various wide-ranging projects aimed at developing the economy, science and culture in the Armenian SSR and pointed to the (?endeavors) of the Armenian workers to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO PDRY -- Moscow, 2 May, TASS -- Vladislav Zhukov has been appointed ambassador to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. He held diplomatic posts in Lebanon, Syria and Sudan. Felix Fedotov was relieved of his duties of USSR ambassador in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in connection with his appointment to another post. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 2 May 82 LD]

KAUNDA-BOTHA MEETING OFFERS 'LITTLE HOPE'

LD021520 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1925 GMT 30 Apr 82

[From the "Today in the World" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] Today Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda met South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha. The meeting took place on the border of Botswana and South Africa. This is the first meeting of the leader of a frontline African state with the head of the South African regime, and this is why it is attracting considerable attention.

If you believe the versions of the Western information agencies, Kaunda would have liked to submit, without intermediaries, arguments for the most rapid granting of independence to Namibia. Why without intermediaries?

Because the five NATO intermediaries, the so-called Contact Group, as many Africans suspect, are more interested in the South African occupation of Namibia than South Africa itself. The uranium mines in Namibia belong to British and West German concerns, and its ports and bases are used by Israel and the United States.

Briefly, South Africa is carrying out a destructive war which is bleeding its economy, mostly in the interests of foreign concerns and generals. This war, the war against the Namibian people, has no future. Of course something goes to South African monopolies and first of all to the diamond firms and corporations. But on the whole, the economy is really being bled, and the living standards of the European population cannot fail to worry Pieter Botha. There is the threat of a fall.

Will these arguments which were submitted today by Kenneth Kaunda during his meeting reach the South African rulers? And just now, the chief of the South African General Staff, General Malan, threatened to make new raids deep into Angola. South African generals and industrialists cannot think of their life without Namibia.

Speaking frankly, I think there is very little hope of common sense prevailing in South Africa in the matter of Namibia.

MOSCOW ZULU CITES REPORTS ON SPIES IN ZIMBABWE

LD021024 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] The Zimbabwe minister for law and security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwe, announced that two South African Army personnel were arrested in Zimbabwe. He went on to say his country is struggling against the South African espionage network. Recently 10 spies sent by South Africa have been arrested. South African intelligence has targeted its activities on the newly independent Zimbabwe. In addition, 6,000 mercenaries are being trained and prepared to be sent into Zimbabwe.

ILICHEV ARRIVES IN LUSAKA, SCORES SOUTH AFRICA

LD020054 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev has voiced apprehension over the deteriorating situation in Africa's south and urged concerted international efforts to ward off a conflict in that region. Leonid Ilichev said this in his arrival statement in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, when he came from Angola. He said the mounting tension in the region is caused by the aggressiveness of the racist South African regime.

SWAPO DELEGATION MAKES ANNIVERSARY VISIT TO USSR

LD021040 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Excerpt] On the 22nd anniversary of SWAPO [South West Africa People's Organization] Arius Sehapo, the deputy secretary for foreign affairs, and another executive member of SWAPO, Mr Ignatius Moruda, visited the Soviet Union.

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS REPORTED THROUGHOUT USSR

Moscow Parade

LD011418 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 May, TASS -- People in the Soviet capital woke up early today. Thousands of them streamed to the centre of the city decorated with flags and streamers. The traditional May Day demonstration was held in the Red Square.

At ten sharp, Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders mounted the grand stands of the Lenin Mausoleum. They were warmly applauded by the demonstrators and greeted with cheers in honour of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet people and socialist internationalism.

In the grand stands for guests of honour were veteran Communist Party members, veteran workers, participants in the socialist revolution of 1917 and World War Two, front ranking workers, innovators, scientists, cultural personalities, and cosmonauts.

There were also many foreign guests. Delegations of the trade union and working class movement from more than a hundred countries, representatives of the World Federation of Trade Unions, and other international organisations have arrived here for May Day celebrations.

Demonstrators, several columns deep, marched through the Red Square, carrying flowers, flags and placards with figures showing their production achievements and their determination to carry out the assignments of the new five-year plan.

The demonstrators expressed their unanimous support for the peaceable foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Many of the posters they carried called for curbing the arms race, removing the threat of war and banning nuclear, neutron and chemical weapons.

Soviet people expressed again their solidarity with the peoples fighting against imperialism and racism, for freedom and national independence, against oppression by foreign monopolies. The Soviet Union and all countries of the socialist community are the decisive force in this struggle, the main bulwark of peace, democracy and progress.

Another feature of this year's May Day was the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union. This figure was not only to be seen today on numerous posters but was one of the main themes of the festive decoration of the Red Square and the streets and squares of the city.

Television Coverage

LD010952 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0545 GMT on 1 May broadcasts live from Moscow's Red Square the celebrations marking May Day. The camera opens with shots of Red Square, the television announcers standing in front of some of the assembled crowd, and foreign guests in the square, and then cuts to shots of the parade units waiting in Gorkovskaya Street to march in the parade. It then pans the square and stops for few moments on the historical museum.

Next the camera cuts to a long shot of civilian and military officials emerging from the bottom entrance of the Lenin Mausoleum. The civilian officials led by Brezhnev are shown halfway up the right side of the mausoleum. Brezhnev is seen in this distant shot waving to the crowd and then proceeding up to the top level balcony of the mausoleum. He moves slowly up the stairs, apparently assisted by a military aide on his left. As he reaches the top level, the military aide drops his supporting arm, Brezhnev again waves to the crowd and then proceeds unaided onto the balcony followed by other civilian officials. Brezhnev walks the length of the balcony. This is followed by other long shots of Soviet military officials moving up the left side of the mausoleum and taking their places on the balcony.

The camera then cuts to shots of the Red Square crowd and back to Brezhnev and Grishin receiving flowers from young children. Brezhnev accepts his flowers from a young girl, an aide hands him a wrapped box and Brezhnev presents it to the girl.

Next follows shots of the start of the parade showing civilians marching past carrying banners and flags. The camera pans the leadership on the balcony showing from right to left: Rusakov, Zimyanin, Dolgikh, Kapitonov, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Solomentsev, Ponomarev, Gorbachev, Andropov, Pelshe, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Grishin, Brezhnev (who appears to be sitting), Tikhonov, Chernenko, Ustinov, Marshal Ogarkov, Marshal Kulikov, Marshal Yepishev and other unidentified military officials.

The coverage continues with shots of the parade moving past the mausoleum intercutting to interviews with Komsomol congress delegates, foreign guests and honored workers. The camera provides a medium shot of Kirilenko, Brezhnev, Tikhonov and Chernenko -- Grishin apparently having absented himself for a moment because he appears shortly thereafter in another shot showing Kirilenko, Grishin, Brezhnev, Tikhonov, Chernenko and Ustinov.

The live coverage continues with further shots of the parade and the crowds assembled in Red Square, cutting to interviews with a Soviet cosmonaut and Afghan and Nicaraguan guests.

The camera provides another medium shot of Kirilenko, Grishin, Brezhnev, Tikhonov, Chernenko and Ustinov before panning Red Square and concluding the coverage with shots of the buildings surrounding Red Square and the playing of the Soviet national anthem.

Reception for Foreign Guests

LD011308 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 May, TASS -- "The Soviet trade unions' priority duty is to actively participate in the struggle for peace," said Stepan Shalayev, the head of the Soviet trade unions. He made a speech today at a reception in honour of representatives of the trade union and working class movement of foreign countries who came to the USSR for the celebration of the day of international solidarity of the working people.

"We know how festively this day of solidarity is marked in the countries, which put an end to exploitation of man by man, which embarked upon the path of building a new life. The working people in the capitalist world mark the May Day in different conditions -- in conditions of continuous struggle for their right to work," Stepan Shalayev said.

The head of the Soviet trade unions said that international tension in the recent time had largely increased through the fault of imperialist forces, and stressed the need of pooling the efforts of the peoples of the world to give a resolute rebuff to aggressive designs of militarism and reaction in the struggle for the basic human right -- the right to live.

"The Soviet trade unions firmly support the CPSU's peaceful policy, the new peace initiatives which were put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of the Trade Unions of the USSR and at the celebrations in Tashkent (Uzbekistan)," Shalayev said.

A reply speech was made by Ibrahim Zakaria, general secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions. "We are happy to celebrate the May Day in the capital of the USSR, the home land of socialism," he said. Ibrahim Zakaria expressed confidence that solidarity of the peoples of all countries will help uphold peace, to prevent a nuclear war.

Shalayev, Zakaria Speak

LD021652 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 2 May 82

[Excerpt] Moscow, 2 May, TASS -- The course of world events now strongly demands the cohesion of all working people under the banners of proletarian internationalism.

The militaristic designs of the imperialist forces headed by the United States have never been more dangerous to the cause of peace, to the very life of the people of the world. This was said by Chairman of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions Stepan Shalayev. He spoke today at a meeting in Moscow devoted to May Day, the day of international solidarity of the working people. The meeting was attended by numerous foreign guests from all continents.

The present masters of the White House, Stepan Shalayev said, are frenziedly continuing to build up the production of ever more destructive and dangerous weapons systems and actively developing the insane doctrine of the so-called "limited nuclear strike" as the prime element of their new military strategy. For the sake of attaining world supremacy they are not averse to using any weapons -- nuclear, neutron, chemical, bacteriological or any other weapons of mass annihilation.

The chairman of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions on behalf of the Soviet working people expressed solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America waging the struggle for freedom and independence.

Secretary general of the World Federation of Trade Unions Ibrahim Zakaria said in his speech that the Soviet people is a true friend of every man, every people, every country that are waging the struggle for freedom, independence, social progress and peace. He cited numerous examples of solidarity of the Soviet Union with peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America. The socialist republic of Cuba is strengthening due to the Soviet Union's support, Ibrahim Zakaria said. The Vietnamese patriots were able to wage the fierce battle against U.S. imperialism and are now successfully building a new life. Soviet disinterested assistance enables the Afghans to oppose heroically the intrigues of imperialism and reaction that are waging the undeclared war against their motherland.

And now that mankind is living through one of the most critical periods in its history because of the constantly heightening war danger, the Soviet Union is not only an unshakable bulwark of peace but also makes the unprecedented efforts for the easing of international tension, for stopping the arms race and for the implementation of all-embracing program of measures for disarmament, Zakaria said.

Reports From Republic Capitals

LD011428 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 May, TASS -- The working people of ths Soviet Union marked the May Day holiday today with colourful demonstrations. TASS correspondents report from capitals of union republics, cities of the country:

In Leningrad the festive demonstration was held under the slogan of labour accomplishments in honour of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, which is marked this year. The design of the demonstration featured the contribution of the working people of the city to the development of fuel-energy generating complex of the country. It was in that city that realization of Lenin's plan of electrification of Russia began, and equipment for its firstling, the Volkhov hydroelectric power station, was manufactured. And now, by projects drawn up in Leningrad, a third of hydroelectric stations are built, atomic and thermal power stations are constructed.

What the city of Kiev is rich in and famed for was seen in the festive design of the columns, which marched on the Square of the October Revolution. The toiling Kiev entered weighty lines to the national May Day report of the land of the soviets. For instance, more than 35 million roubles worth of industrial products was marketed over and above plan. In streamers carried out by demonstrators it is said specifically that people move to a new flat in every 20 minutes in the city.

"We shall gladden the motherland with the weighty grain of the Virgin Lands!" -- a banner with such words was carried in the May Day demonstration in Alma Ata, the capital of Kazakhstan, by farmers of the republic. They grew a good harvest last year, which was very dry, and this autumn they decided to cope with a higher figure -- to gather in not less than 28 million tons of grain.

The Red Banner which the republic was awarded with for the 12th successive time for victory in the all union socialist emulation drive, was carried first on the central square of Baku (Azerbaijan). The serial production of more than 1,500 new types of products was launched there since the beginning of the current five-year plan period (1981-85).

The festive demonstration in Tashkent was a show of accomplishments of the working people of the republic in all spheres of life. Among spring flowers, red flags, one could also see snow-white cotton bolls and next -- the figure of "6,000,000." This is the quantity of raw cotton that Uzbekistan's cotton-growers undertook to produce for the motherland this year.

Festive demonstrations were held in the capitals of other republics, cities and villages of the land of the soviets. Everywhere participants in demonstrations pledged support for the foreign policy course of the Soviet Union which stands for peace and detente, which advocates the curbing of the arms race and elimination of the threat of war.

It is only through joint efforts of all people of good will, the Soviet people declare, that it is possible to give a resolute rebuff to the aggressive designs of imperialism, militarism, and revanchism.

Leaders Attend Celebrations

LD011404 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] The participants in festive May Day demonstrations in the capitals of the union republics were warmly greeted by the following:

In Kiev -- Comrade Shcherbitskiy, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party;

In Alma-Ata -- Comrade Kunayev, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party;

In Minsk -- Comrade Kiselev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party;

In Tashkent -- Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party;

In Tbilisi -- Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party;

In Baku -- Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party;

In Velnius -- Comrade Griskevicius, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party;

In Kishinev -- Comrade Grossu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party;

In Riga -- Comrade Vossa, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party;

In Frunze -- Comrade Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kirgiz Communist Party;

In Dushanbe -- Comrade Nabiyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Tadzhik Communist Party;

In Yerevan -- Comrade Demirchyan, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party;

In Ashkhabad -- Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Turkmen Communist Party;

In Tallinn -- Comrade Vaino, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party.

The chairmen of the Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets and the chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of the republics were also present on the central viewing stands.

PRAVDA Comment

LD011048 Moscow TASS in English 0823 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 May, TASS -- The working people in all continents are marking the grand holiday -- May Day. On this day they demonstrate their international solidarity in the struggle against imperialism. They have common aims -- peace, democracy, progress, Mai Podklyutchnikov writes in the newspaper PRAVDA today. On May Day one particularly obviously witnesses the strength of the invincible alliance of world socialism, international proletariat and the national liberation movement, the commentator stresses.

Columns of demonstrators in capitalist countries carry slogans with demands of jobs and bread. May Day is being marked this year in the West in complicated conditions of economic crisis. The crisis hit the United States, Britain, FRG, France, Italy, other developed countries. Recession in production, inflation, unemployment, which hit tens of millions of working people, the flouting of elementary human rights -- such are the every-day realities of the capitalist world.

The peoples masses in the West are becoming better aware of the close link which exists between the deepening of the crisis and the arms race, which is being whipped up by the United States and NATO, the commentary stresses. Military expenditures of the North Atlantic bloc member-countries reach astronomic proportions. Huge, as never before, are profits of military-industrial corporations. But social cuts are being made at the same time.

May Day celebrations are held under the slogan of struggle for consolidaton of peace, against the dangerous nuclear insanity. In the columns of demonstrators who demand liquidation of the threat of war there are people of different political views, different world outlook. But prevention of a nuclear catastrophe consolidation of peace is their common concern. There is no other task more pressing for mankind now. Rallying their ranks, the working class, all progressive forces of the planet are fighting for a bright future of mankind.

NOVOYE VREMYA Article

LD291118 Moscow TASS in English 0923 GMT 29 Apr 82

["Uphold Peace -- The Main May-Day Slogan" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Apr, TASS -- "The mass of the people is resolutely demanding: Mankind's future should be peaceful! Down with war, long live clear skies over the whole of the world! This is the main slogan today. It is the world-wide slogan of May-Day this year," the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] weekly points out in its issue of April 30.

The weekly says that "one of the crucial changes notable for our times is that the mass of the people, the main force in world politics, has appeared in the international arena. The working class is its nucleus. The working class has been the first to say a resolute no to the arms race and war, declared for peace and peaceful coexistence of states belonging to different social systems."

"This stand," the article notes, "is upheld by the communists. It is the stand at the present time of a considerable, to be more precise of an overwhelming part, of social democrats. It is shared by numerous believers among the working people. It is reflected by trade union confederations of diverse trends. In other words, peace is the stand of the entire working class, irrespective of the fact in what part of the world it lives and works -- in the West or in the East."

The weekly points out that the protest movement has been first started by the working class. "Today it has grown into mass, all peoples' portest. The peoples increasingly clearly understand the dangers of the new war with all the neutron-thermonuclear and bacteriological-chemical horrors ensuing from it. This understanding awakens conscience and raises peoples to actions."

UZBEK PARTY REVIEWS ECONOMIC, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

GF011454 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] The meeting of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee in Tashkent has reviewed measures taken in 1981 for economic and social development. The session also established a number of duties (?to be discharged during the current year). During the past 10 years industrial output increased by 6 percent, [words indistinct] and other installations have been constructed. [passage indistinct]

Supreme Soviet Committees Meet

GF300802 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] The permanent committees of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium have held their congresses. The law-enacting permanent committees have discussed matters related to adherence to laws governing labor in the Uzbek Agricultural Ministry departments.

Meanwhile, the permanent committee responsible for foreign matters has discussed efforts by the Uzbek (?Chamber of) Industry to develop [word indistinct], economic and technological relations with foreign countries. The congress established that the (?Chamber of) Industry has been successfully discharging its duties to (?organize pavilions within the Soviet exhibition centers in foreign countries depicting Uzbek economic and cultural developments). The Uzbek SSR attaches great importance to holding exhibitions in foreign countries. This contributes toward the development of economic, scientific and technological relations with foreign countries.

PRAVDA EXAMINES EMIGRATION FROM BASHKIRIYA

PM239843 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 19 April carries on page 2 a 2,000-word article entitled "Where To Drop Anchor?" by PRAVDA correspondent N. Mironov writing from the Bashkirskaya ASSR. Moronov notes that emigration from Bashkiriya is increasing and outlines the unresolved "social problems," including a lack of housing, schools and consumer facilities, which are to blame. Mironov attributes these failings to "shortcomings in planning and administration."

BRIEFS

TURKMEN POPULATION -- The population of the Turkmen SSR is 3 million. During the past 5 years the Turkmen population increased by 1 million. [Excerpt] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 29 Apr 82 GF]

MOSCOW RADIO REPORTS PARTY, STATE 'DECISION'

LD021318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on additional measures to ensure the completion of the harvest and the procurement of agricultural produce in 1982 and the successful wintering of cattle during 1982 to 83. It says:

Measures are to be drawn up and implemented to accelerate the rate of repairing harvest equipment and means of transport. Centers for the exchange of units, assemblies and spare parts are to be set up at farms. Farms are to be supplied with tractor drivers and machine operators for two work shifts. Socialist competition among agricultural workers for the achievement of the highest possible work productivity, while maintaining high-quality work, is to be organized on a wide scale.

Targets have been laid down for industrial ministries and departments concerning the additional manufacture and supply to agriculture of machinery, spare parts for tractor and motor vehicles, fuel, lubricants and other materials. It is proposed that measures should be taken to speed up the construction, reconstruction and commissioning of livestock buildings and fodder workshops.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed their confidence that party, administrative, agricultural, trade union and Komsomol organizations, collective and state farms, industrial and transport enterprises, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, will do their utmost for the successful fulfillment of tasks for the further development of agriculture and take measures to ensure that the harvest is completed without losses, that plans for the sale to the state of grain and other agricultural produce during the current year are fulfilled and overfulfilled, and that the wintering of cattle during the period 1982 to 83 is successfully carried out.

The text of the decision is being published in the press.

HORTICULTURISTS DEVELOP NEW CROP VARIETIES

LD302100 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1243 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 30 Apr (TASS) -- Over the last 5 years Soviet horticulturists have developed 120 new plant varieties and handed them over to the farms of the Russian federation, a TASS correspondent was informed at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture.

These varieties are intended for the unstable weather conditions of the extensive Non-Chernozem Zone, which is inhabited by 60 million people.

Last year new varieties of grain crops and potatoes were sown on 10.5 million hectares in the Non-Chernozem Zone and this year they are being sown on a 25 percent larger area.

There have been particularly significant successes in the development of new varieties of rye, which is used for baking black bread and also for preparing the famous Russian kvass.

Soviet scientists have developed a high-yield, short-stemmed variety of winter rye called "Chulpa." Its use for sowing was started last year. The specialists consider that a great achievement for Soviet horticulturists has been the spring wheat "Moskovskaya-35" and the winter wheat "Zarya," which combines winter resistance, productivity and resistance to diseases.

Soviet peasants are pleased by the new varieties of spring barley, oats, peas, lupin and other fodder crops. Special interest in them has arisen from a desire to expand production of fodder grain in the USSR.